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INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:  
Temp. 11-15 (33-41). Tomorrow showers.  
(14-16). Yesterday's temp. 13-6 (55-43).  
Rain, Temp. 11-9 (53-48). Tomorrow  
rain, showers. Temp. 12-8 (54-46). CHAN-  
EL, 2000 ft. Cloudy. Temp. 17-4 (63-39).  
St. Paul, Temp. 12-3 (55-35). Yester-  
day's temp. 10-4 (50-40).  
JONAL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE.

Austria	10 S	Lebanon	21.00
Belgium	10 S	Luxembourg	21.00
Denmark	10 S	Morocco	21.00
Eire	10 S	Netherlands	1.25 Flor.
Finland	10 S	Nigeria	48 K.
France	10 S	Norway	2.75 N.Kr.
Germany	10 S	Portugal	10 Esc.
Greece	10 S	Spain	16 Ptas.
Great Britain	10 S	Sweden	2.25 S.Kr.
India	10 S	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
Iran	10 S	Turkey	7.25 Lira
Italy	10 S	U.S. Military (Eur.)	68.50
Israel	10 S	Yugoslavia	7.50 D.

3,541 \*\* PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19-20, 1974 Established 1887



**IT BARRICADES**—Three boys on their way home from school inspect burning barricades formed by hijacked trucks Friday. As new violence spread across Ireland, a 17-year-old youth was shot dead by British troops while trying to stop a bus and a bomb blast in front of a Catholic school in Belfast injured 12.

## Communists Europe Set for '75

PARIS, Oct. 18 (UPI).—Communist parties will hold a high-level conference next week in East Berlin, according to a communiqué issued today after days of preparatory talks.

The communiqué concluded that it was an opportunity to convene a conference of Communist parties of Europe and desirable if not later than the 1975, the communiqué stated.

The communiqué also stated that the East German party welcomed the suggestions that it be held in East Berlin.

**Anti-China Forum**—Yugoslav and Italian Communist parties agreed to attend a forum on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

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## Report of Arab-IBM Sale Talks Draws Denial, Stirs Stock Action

CAIRO, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—A two-sentence report on the front page of today's edition of the newspaper Al-Ahram said that a consortium of Arab nations was negotiating to buy the International Business Machines Corp., a giant U.S. electronics company.

The report stirred action on stock markets in the West and drew a denial from IBM.

The report, discounted by Western diplomats in Cairo, came from the official Middle East News Agency's London bureau, which attributed it to diplomatic sources in the British capital.

IBM plays a vital role in American military technology, and a U.S. official in Washington noted that the firm would lose millions of dollars in defense contracts if it were taken over by foreign interests.

At IBM's headquarters in Armonk, N.Y., the company's chairman, Frank Cary, said "there was no truth to the rumor," that an Arab consortium was negotiating to buy the computer company.

Observers here pointed out that the fact that such a report could cause a stir on the world's stock markets was a powerful demonstration of the Arab's new financial influence.

In Paris, IBM shares, which closed at 887 francs on the Bourse yesterday, rose sharply and broke the 900-franc mark before settling back and closing at 895 today.

In London, IBM stock was quoted in widely diverging price ranges, between \$188 and \$200. In New York, the stock also closed higher.

IBM has issued about 147 million shares of common stock. At yesterday's New York Stock Exchange closing price of \$180, the company has a market value of about \$26.5 billion.

The communiqué also stated that the East German party welcomed the suggestions that it be held in East Berlin.

# Russia Agrees to Increase Emigration Rate Sharply

## Clears Way For Easing U.S. Trade

By Fred Harris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has agreed to sharp increases in the number of people who will be permitted to emigrate, clearing the way for increased U.S.-Soviet trade, it was announced here today.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said at a news conference at the White House after meeting with President Ford that the "historic" accord relaxing Soviet emigration rules will bring about quick congressional approval of a trade bill giving Moscow most-favored-nation status, granting it nondiscrimination tariff treatment and credits.

The three-sided agreement, involving Congress, the Ford administration and the Soviet Union, provides that Moscow will increase issuance of exit visas for an estimated 130,000 Soviet nationals—many of them Jews—who have asked to emigrate.

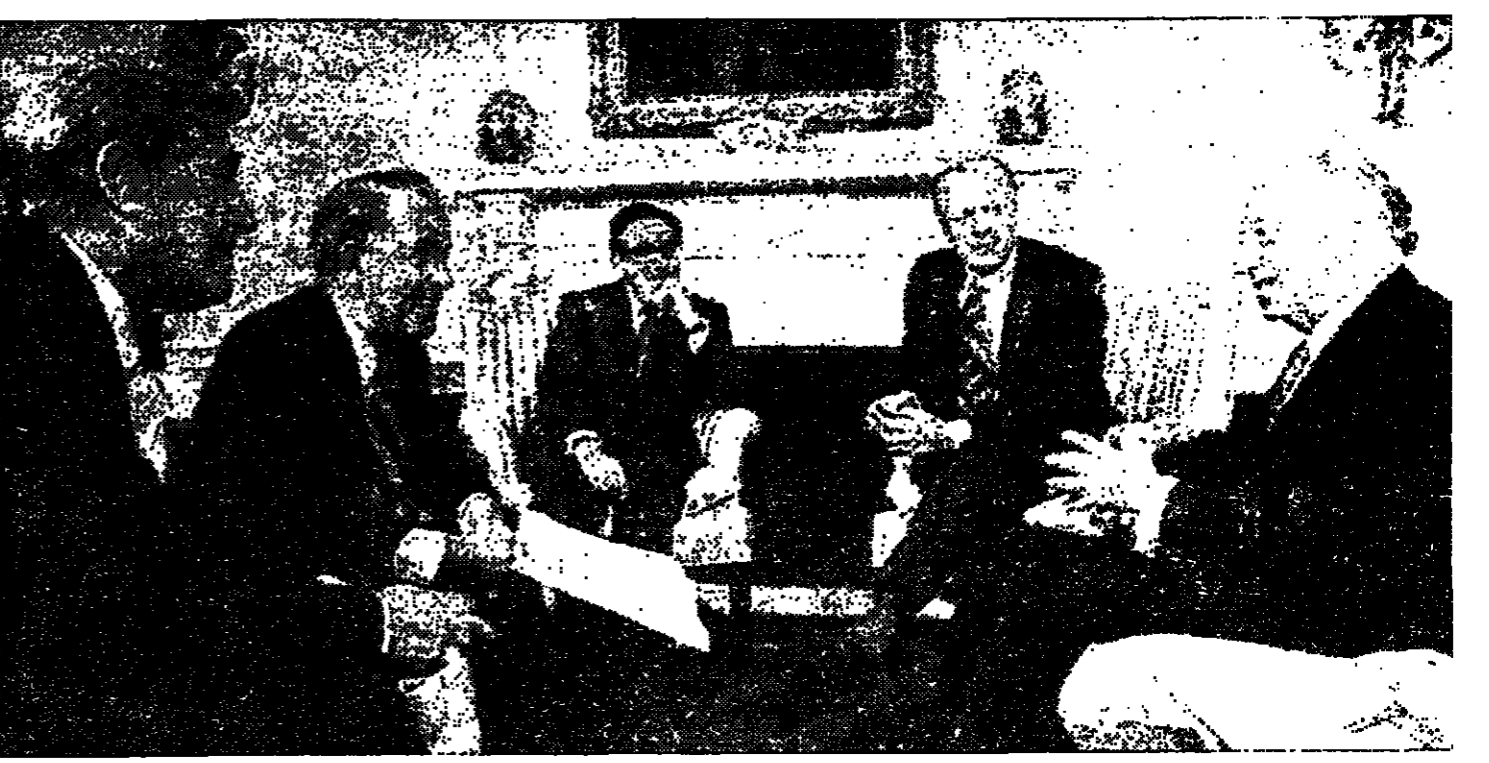
Sen. Jackson said the accord would mean at least 60,000 people would emigrate annually.

It also provides that the Kremlin will refrain from punitive actions or "unreasonable" impediments against those wishing to leave and will continue to withhold the "so-called emigration tax," which took the possessions of many of those previously allowed to depart.

Thirty-one thousand Jews, who make up most of the Soviet emigrants, were allowed to leave in 1973, Jewish sources reported, and 33,000 last year. However, the sources said, the number this year will be only slightly more than 32,000 if the current flow is maintained.

**Let the Drive**—Sen. Jackson has led a congressional drive to enable Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel by holding up action on the trade bill. A contender for his party's 1976 presidential nomination, Sen. Jackson sponsored an amendment aimed at forcing a relaxation of Soviet emigration policies.

Following today's announcement, William Eberle, the President's press secretary, said: (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



**WHITE HOUSE MEETING**—American leaders discussing the trade agreement with the Soviet Union and Russia's policy on Jewish emigration Friday. From left to right, Rep. Charles Vanik, D-Ohio; Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash.; Secretary of State Henry Kissinger; President Ford and Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., at White House.

## As Requirement for Middle East Peace Russia, Egypt Agree Palestinian State is Needed

**From Wire Dispatches**  
MOSCOW, Oct. 18.—The Soviet Union and Egypt agreed today that the establishment of a Palestinian state is a requirement for Middle East peace. They called for setting the Palestine Liberation Organization at the Geneva talks as a full participant.

The PLO is trying to set up an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip, both occupied by Israel since the 1967 Middle East war.

The PLO, headed by Yasser Arafat, is the umbrella structure of major Palestinian guerrilla groups. It has been invited to take part in the UN General Assembly's debate next month on the Palestinian question.

In a statement issued after a visit to Moscow by Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, the official Soviet news agency Tass said:

"The U.S.S.R. and Egypt have come to an understanding that a full and ultimate political settlement, which must be accomplished within the framework of the Geneva conference with the aim of establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, is possible only on condition of securing the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to creation of its national home."

"The sides declare for independent participation of representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization on equal terms with other participants at the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East, for the resumption of which at the earliest date they will work."

Russia and Egypt also lauded the UN decision to invite the PLO to take part in the General Assembly's debate as "international recognition of the political importance of the Palestinian problem."

Egypt's official Middle East News Agency issued a similar statement.

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## Action Might Be Vetoed

## African Powers Urge Council Of UN to Expel South Africa

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 18 (UPI).—Black African and Arab powers, presenting a united front against South Africa, today demanded expulsion of the white supremacist Pretoria regime from the United Nations.

The first three speakers in a long-anticipated debate in the Security Council—Tunisia, Somalia and Sierra Leone—all called for exclusion of South Africa because of its racial-separation policy of apartheid.

South Africa took no official part in the proceedings. Its new ambassador, Roelof Botha, and his chief deputy, V.R.W. Steyn, sat apart from the council in another part of the meeting chamber.

Sixteen countries, mostly African but including Cuba and Saudi Arabia, asked to participate in the debate without a vote.

Council president Michel Njine, of Cameroon, adjourned the 15-nation group until Monday afternoon. Indications were that the South African debate would last throughout most of the rest of October.

Ambassador Rashid Driss of Tunisia, speaking as chairman of the UN group of African countries, led off the debate with the declaration:

## Butz Expects New Grain Deal With Russians

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 18 (UPI).—Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz said today that he expects an announcement soon of a new grain deal with the Soviet Union, with shipments staggered to avoid causing an increase in U.S. food prices.

"Russia has been a good customer and we want to keep Russia as a good customer," Mr. Butz said at a news conference before a speech to 16,000 youths attending the Future Farmers of America convention. "Some of the shipments will go through, some will be held over until the next crop year," he said.

Butz also said that the deal would be a "long-term" agreement, with shipments staggered to avoid causing an increase in U.S. food prices.

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# World Oil-Sharing Agency: A Bold Plan for Supranational Cooperation

By James Goldsborough 12 Importing Nations Will Vote at End of Month on Plan to Pool Resources

PARIS, Oct. 18 (UPI).—Between now and the end of the month 12 of the world's wealthiest nations will decide whether to go ahead with plans for an international oil-sharing agency, one of the boldest programs for supranational cooperation ever established.

Each of the 12 countries, eight European Economic Community members (minus France) plus Norway, the United States, Japan and Canada, will be deciding whether it is willing to subordinate national sovereignty and oil-company independence to the supranational agency's decision-making in the event of oil shortages.

The draft treaty, containing 78 articles plus an annex, was finished Sept. 21 in Brussels, and referred to each of the 12 countries for approval by Oct. 29. For each of the 12, the treaty presents vastly differing problems that must be resolved in the next few days.

As it emerged Sept. 21, the treaty was so much more far-reaching than had been expected that some of the 12 governments were caught by surprise. Not only is it under discussion now by the 12, but also by other countries in the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which would like to join eventually. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, some members of which brought about inspiration of the treaty through their oil embargo last year, is closely studying it before reacting.

**Some May Reject It**—It is still possible, even likely, that some of the 12 governments will reject the treaty. Norway, the only country so far whose government plans to ask for national parliamentary ratification, may find that approval denied.

Japan, vitally dependent on Middle East oil, has been wary of elements in the plan that could upset OPEC members.

Canada and the United States, great oil producers, must consider both the supranational aspects of the treaty and possible future drains on their oil resources by other members of the 12. Britain, soon to become a major oil producer, must debate whether it can accept an oil-sharing project in the group of 12 that it has refused to consider within the OPEC.

A debate is also under way in France, which did not join when the group was set up in Washington last February, and which now has been isolated from its EEC partners on this major policy issue. France, which is not expected to join the group at this time, would still benefit from the psychological effect that such a treaty could have in preventing future oil embargoes. But if a crisis comes, the French, who have no domestic oil, would be high and dry.

The treaty establishes a level of national and supranational control over oil-company policies that is new to most of the countries. In a future shortage, for example, automatic mechanisms would come into play to shift oil resources independently of what company policy might be.

**Autonomous Agency**—The treaty sets up what is called the International Energy Agency, which will be an autonomous group within the OECD. It contains provisions on demand restraint, reserve stocking, allocation, consultation with the oil companies, relations with producer countries and other consumer countries and long-term energy cooperation. It sets up an international secretariat and governing board to keep statistics and make decisions by a weighted majority vote.

Under the treaty, each country is required to maintain at least 60 days' oil reserves with no net oil imports. Each country is required to file with the secretariat a plan for emergency demand restraint, which the secretariat will rule on.

The most striking feature is crisis oil-sharing. Article 12 reads, "Whenever the group as a whole or any participating country sustains or can reasonably be expected to sustain a reduction in its oil supplies, automatic demand restraint and allocation of existing oil resources is set into action."

The provisions deal both with a selective embargo against a member country, as in the case of the Netherlands last year, or a general embargo against all members. In either case, when there is a reduction or anticipated reduction of 7 per cent or more over a previous base period, the automatic allocation of supplies and demand restraint comes into action.

**General Embargo**—In the case of a general embargo, which is the more difficult case, an oil-producing country such as the United States or Canada would be required to reduce consumption enough to make up part of the loss sustained by group members who are non-producers.

The responsibility of each country, whether producer or non-producer, is determined automatically, according to the percentage by which its supply is cut. Canada, for example, which produces about 2.2 million barrels a day and consumes only 1.7 million, would be required to reduce consumption by 0.5 million barrels.

The problems first were disclosed 12 months ago after a series of test failures. Navy officials told Congress in secret testimony that the faults involved the warhead and rocket motor stages of the missile.

Then-Secretary of the Navy John Warner contended that reliability of the multiple-warhead Poseidon remained high enough to insure that U.S. defenses were not threatened. However, Mr. Beecher acknowledged that the missile had not been "as reliable as it should have been."

Mr. Beecher said that some minor design improvements have been incorporated in new missiles which are now replacing older models.



## W Tape Backs Dean, Nixons at Trial

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (Reuters)—President Richard Nixon's aides were in the White House cover-up before the date on which the extent of White involvement, according to played today at the trial.

Previously undisclosed segments of a March 17, 1973, tape of the former president's conversation with John Dean, 3d, his attorney, showed the extent of White involvement, according to played today at the trial.

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secret operation seem to be legally sound.

He told Dean: "Without going into it you could say no one on the White House staff is involved, and so forth and so on."

"You can say that they were going to engage in intelligence operations. You said the main thing is that... it must be totally legal," Mr. Nixon said.

Pressure build up at one point told Mr. Nixon that John Stuart Magruder, who served as No. 2 man to Mr. Mitchell on the campaign committee, caused the break-in by putting pressure on convicted Watergate burglar Gordon Liddy to come up with better intelligence.

Mr. Nixon replied: "How Magruder puts the heat on somebody else, you know... 'cause I understand it, it's a chat. Sloan starts missing on Magruder and then Magruder starts missing on Sloan, who, even Haldeman." Hugh Sloan was a member of the campaign finance committee.

"I think what you've got to do, to the extent you can, John, is cut her off at the pass," Mr. Nixon said, suggesting that Dean say that Liddy and the burglars "just did this as part of their job."

In another reference to the burglary Mr. Nixon remarked: "It isn't nearly as bad as people think it was. Espionage, sabotage, shi!"

Another conversation. The jury listened to a second conversation with Mr. Nixon in which Dean made his now famous warning of "the cancer" growing on the presidency.

In the March 21, 1973, meeting Dean said the White House was being blackmailed by the Watergate burglars for their silence.

Mr. Nixon said: "How much money do you need?"

Dean replied: "I won't say these people are going to cost, uh, a million dollars over the next uh, two years."

After a pause, the former president was heard saying: "We could get that."

Then he added: "What I mean is, you could, you could get a million dollars. And you could get it in cash. I know where it could be gotten."

ring before a friendly audience of about 150 persons at a Chamber of Commerce luncheon, Rep. Mills said he was going for drinking and his relationship with his ally.

He told the Washington Post, through an aide, that Battistella, a former who jumped from his job at the Tidal Basin, had no payment from him or for any service other than to decorate the Mills' home.

Mrs. Battistella also indicated at the time Rep. car was stopped, police

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Rep. Mills spoke Mrs. Battistella is 67, declined to be interviewed.

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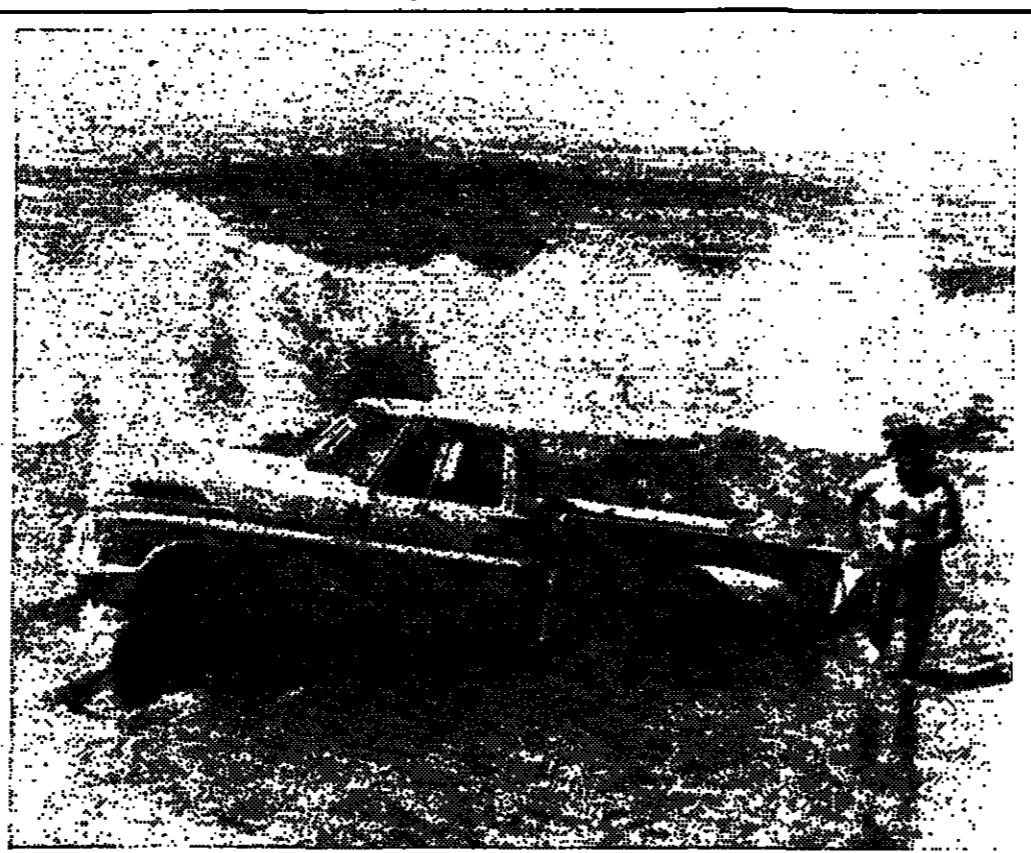
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FLOODED CARBURETOR—Driver has to run from the surf at Playa Del Rey, Calif. as the high tide interrupted his efforts to free his truck. The driveshaft broke as he was driving along the beach and the tide came in before he had any success.

## But Not Until 1976

### Episcopal Bishops for Women in Clergy

By Marjorie Hyer

OAKTIPPEC, Mexico, Oct. 18 (WP)—The House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church today overwhelmingly affirmed the right of women to become priests but in a separate action barred any ordination of women until 1976 at the earliest.

The actions taken here did nothing to head off expected confrontations between the church and 11 women ordained at an irregular service in Philadelphia last July.

The bishops, in a special session last August, ruled those ordinations invalid.

The 11 women and their supporters have challenged that ruling, and some of them will defy

it by celebrating Communion on Oct. 27, Reformation Sunday.

The bishops, who are meeting in Mexico for the first time, voted 75 to 35, with six abstentions, to approve the principle of ordaining women. Their action reaffirmed a similar vote taken two years ago, but at that time the issue barely squeaked through.

Having expressed their own convictions on ordaining women, the bishops then adopted a resolution that "calls upon all church members to refrain from any attempts to ordain women to the priesthood unless and until such ordination has been approved by the General Convention."

The majority of the delegates to the 1973 General Convention of the Episcopal Church voted in favor of ordaining women, but the measure was declared lost because of a blue-voting rule that counted split delegations as voting no.

The bicameral General Convention, which will meet again in regular session in 1976, comprises the House of Bishops and the House of Delegates, made up of priests and laity.

Debate on the measure took place here at an idyllic semitropical resort in scenic mountain country south of Mexico City, far from the 11 women who touched off the present controversy.

In their discussions here, the bishops at times appeared more concerned about the pressure tactics ascribed to the irregular ordinations of the 11 women than about the theological issues involved.

"Will our votes be seen as a defensive gesture because 11 women have us on the run?"

Continuing Rise According to those findings, U.S. women can expect a continuing increase in the incidence of breast cancer. The age at which the first child is being born has been rising steadily since the early 1960s, and women now begin to menstruate somewhat earlier in life than did women years ago.

Dr. Philip Cole, who participated in the Harvard study, and scientists at the American Health Foundation in New York, among others, have suggested that animal fats in the diet and sex hormones may be related in their effects on the risk of developing breast cancer. The suggested link is that cholesterol in the fatty diet may be converted to hormonal compounds that have cancer-inducing effects on the breast.

Women also face an increased risk of developing breast cancer if there is a history of the disease in their families.

Excellent Condition NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Mrs. Rockefeller was reported in "excellent" condition today after the breast cancer operation.

She "had a very comfortable night and her condition this morning is reported to be excellent," said a bulletin released by Sloan-Kettering Memorial Cancer Center.

Mrs. Rockefeller's left breast was removed yesterday. Doctors have said there was no evidence of cancer in Mrs. Rockefeller's lymph nodes, and chances of long-term survival are about 90 per cent.

Nelson Rockefeller said today that he had spoken with his wife by telephone and she was "in fine spirits."

The hospital report said, "The rehabilitation team has already begun working with her and she is now able to raise her left arm above her head. Every indication is that her recovery will be rapid and she will be able to return home by next Friday."

The all-Swiss ICRC announced that the list included napalm and white phosphorus; small-caliber high-velocity projectiles; blast and fragmentation weapons; time-delay arms and other weapons, some still in the experimental stage.

The ICRC will submit the conference report to the United Nations and to the governments which will then decide whether to ban or restrict the use of these arms.

The meeting was the first of its kind at a governmental level since World War II. The experts also included legal specialists and military doctors, and the ICRC said most of them proposed that the discussions be resumed next year.

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## But Full-Scale Probe Is Unlikely

### Some on House Panel Want To Pursue Pardon Hearings

By Bob Kuttner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (WP).—Democratic members of the House Judiciary subcommittee want to call additional witnesses to testify about the pardon of former President Richard Nixon, but there is little sentiment favoring a full-scale investigation.

Republican opposition and the pressure of priority Judiciary Committee legislation to preserve the White House tapes and to request a final report from the special prosecutor's office virtually rule out an extensive probe of the Nixon pardon.

Nonetheless, some members said yesterday that they were not satisfied that all the questions had been fully laid to rest by President Ford's testimony.

Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., who objected strenuously to the format permitting only five minutes of questions by each member, said afterward that some of Mr. Ford's answers were "implausible."

"The committee has an obligation to continue the investigation," Rep. Holtzman said, adding that the President ought to be recalled if other witnesses leave questions unresolved.

Rep. Holtzman and two of her Democratic colleagues, Don Edwards of California and Robert Eastman of Wisconsin, said the panel should call at least three witnesses: Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., who raised the pardon question with Mr. Ford before Mr. Nixon stepped down; lawyer Benton Becker, who negotiated the tapes agreement on behalf of President Ford, and White House counsel Philip Buchen.

Subcommittee chairman William Hungate, D-Mo., said special prosecutor Leon Jaworski would be called to testify on the pardon and pending legislation involving the Nixon tapes and the Watergate investigation.

"There's substantial sentiment on the committee for calling other witnesses," Rep. Hungate said, "but this is all premature. The dust hasn't settled yet."

Committee Republicans generally praised Mr. Ford's testimony and said they saw no need for more hearings.

"I accept the President's explanation," said Iowa Republican Wiley Mayne, who had criticized the pardon himself. "Only someone who disbelieved the President would want to investigate further."

One representative who wants to pursue the probe was the sponsor of the resolution of inquiry which promoted Mr. Ford's appearance. "The President's explanation strains credulity," said Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y. "The pressing need to continue the investigation."

She said the subcommittee should call additional witnesses and subpoena all tapes of conversations between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Ford.

Rep. John Conyers, D-Mich., sponsor of another resolution of inquiry, also was dissatisfied with yesterday's hearing.

Badly Prepared "The committee didn't know precisely what questions to ask because there was no investigation preceding the hearing," Rep. Conyers said.

That point was also raised by Rep. Holtzman, who said she had repeatedly sought a staff investigation before the President's appearance. "We should have done the preliminary groundwork first to narrow the area of investigation," she said. "The President is a busy man, but the country wants answers."

At one point in the committee's preliminary discussions, it was learned, all five of the Democratic members favored testimony or at least staff interviews with other White House officials before Mr. Ford's appearance.

According to congressional sources, "the highest levels of the House leadership on both sides of the aisle" advised against a full-scale subcommittee investigation of the pardon. Sources also said that after Mr. Ford offered on Sept. 30 to appear personally, White House aides discouraged moves to call other officials.

for judicial review of classified data before it could be withheld. In criminal cases, federal judges already have that right and often declassified "secret" information and make it part of the court record.

Despite this, the President said in his veto message that he objected to the courts' being permitted to make what amounts to "the initial classification decision in sensitive and complex areas where they have no expertise."

The President called the present law "unconstitutional and unworkable," but he said it had "laudable goals" and that he hoped Congress would act in the next session on his own proposals.

Soviet A-Blast Noted UPPSALA, Sweden, Oct. 18 (Reuters)—The Swedish Institute here recorded an underground nuclear blast in the Semipalatinsk area of central Asia Wednesday morning. The institute said the explosion measured 6.6 on the open-ended Richter scale.

It was the foreign policy and national defense category that apparently disturbed Mr. Ford and the government departments. One of the amendments called for

4 U.S. Indians Are Convicted LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 18 (AP).—Four Indians were convicted yesterday on federal charges stemming from last year's occupation of Wounded Knee, S.D.

The conviction set up a legal test of Indian rights under an 1868 treaty. U.S. District Court Judge Warren Urbom found Reginald Dodge, Colin Weaw, Mark Fleury and Larry Johns guilty of a conspiracy to "obstruct, impede or interfere with" U.S. marshals and FBI agents during the 71-day occupation of Wounded Knee, located on the Pine Ridge Reservation.

Fleury was also convicted of second-degree burglary and simple assault.

Judge Urbom then scheduled a Dec. 16 hearing to determine whether the convictions violated the treaty between the Oglala Sioux and the federal government. The hearing will center on whether the treaty is valid and whether it prohibits the FBI and federal marshals from operating on the reservation.

U.S. Planning to Cut Troop Costs Abroad KATTEBAACH, West Germany, Oct. 18 (AP)—Secretary of the Army Howard Callaway disclosed plans today to reduce U.S. support troops and dependents stationed overseas.

Addressing newsmen at this Bavarian garrison town, Mr. Callaway said that the plan currently under Pentagon consideration calls for having a brigade of 5,000 soldiers serve on a rotation basis for a limited time in Germany without their families.

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## Port Asks U.S. Relax Curb on Pollutants

YORK, Oct. 18 (NYT).—A deadline for a 90-per-cent reduction in air pollutants by new automobiles is relaxed until 1980, it is used in a study released by three leading uni-

68-page report, prepared by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said that the auto companies to the catalytic converter since it is the only in-ly feasible technology to exhaust fumes, is an gamble.

Malty converter changes aust into harmless sub- after the fumes come out engine but before they are into the air.

reductions in automotive were made mandatory by an Air Act of 1970, which originally for a 90-per-cent carbon monoxide and hy- no emissions for 1975 cars similar cut in nitrogen emissions for 1976 cars, leadlines have since been d, first to 1976 and 1977 m to 1977 and 1978.

d Suspends ject for Pool

INGTON, Oct. 18 (AP). to build a new White swimming pool have been led because of the nation's ic problems. President spokesman said yesterday.

President asked the an people to tighten their nd avoid unnecessary ex- and it doesn't seem per time to ask people to ue to a swimming pool.

Secretary Ronald Nessen

White House had agreed is for a pool that would cost an estimated \$300,000 rovided by a public fund- drive. It had been hoped the construction started y October so the pool could yleted for Mr. Ford's use end of the year.

97 Flee Aircraft Fire

ROME, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—All 97 passengers were evacuated from a British Airways Tri- drive. It had been hoped the construction started y October so the pool could yleted for Mr. Ford's use end of the year.

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## Oil-Price Mirage

The optimistic noises about a reduction in oil prices that accompanied Secretary of State Kissinger's Mideast travels undoubtedly need to be taken with a barrel of salt. Kissinger's diplomatic offensive and other forms of "jawboning" are unlikely to have much effect so long as the fundamental power balance and supply-demand situation remain unchanged.

Mr. Kissinger reports a pledge from King Faisal to use his influence within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to help bring down the oil price. That pledge is useful in the light of the King's reputation for veracity in personal dealings; but he has ruled out unilateral action. The probability is that he counts it a near-certainty that his appeals to the other OPEC countries for lower prices will fall on deaf ears.

Algerian President Houari Boumedienne reportedly gave Kissinger the impression that he would oppose further price increases at the December OPEC meeting. Secretary Kissinger may have reason therefore for his confidence that a further price increase will be avoided at this time. But that is a long way from achieving the price reduction he and President Ford have urged both publicly and privately as vital to the economic and political stability of the West.

The central issue remains supply and

demand. The oil producers' cartel has reduced production to eliminate a surplus; the OPEC countries could produce six million barrels a day, almost 20 per cent. more than they are pumping today. The troublesome element is that world demand remains roughly as high as it was a year ago despite a fourfold increase in price. For all the talk about energy conservation in Western nations and Japan, consumption almost everywhere has crept back close to the pre-emergence levels.

Only a major conservation effort by the oil-consuming countries, led by the United States, could create the realistic possibility of a price drop. A major cutback in demand of up to 15 per cent. as urged by Secretary Kissinger, would confront the Arab countries with a far more difficult problem than they now have in allocating production cuts.

Under such circumstances, a negotiation between producer and consumer nations might become possible. The oil producers need guarantees and help from the industrial nations if their earnings—which will be enormous at any likely price—are to be invested securely and profitably for the long term. Such a negotiation will be feasible if the Ford administration shows the way to the consumer countries with a drastic program of curbing the use of gasoline.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Dividing the Air Lanes

The five-year agreement made by Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines to divide up major routes across the Atlantic and Pacific makes good business sense for both financially troubled carriers. A heavy responsibility now rests on the Civil Aeronautics Board and President Ford to review each specific exchange of routes in terms of its potential impact on the public.

The root of the money squeeze that impelled Pan Am to make its unsuccessful bid last month for \$125 million a year in federal subsidies has been the enormous over-capacity in competitive international flights by United States and foreign airlines, a situation made worse by the falloff in travel caused by inflation and the skyrocketing of operating costs as a result of the tripling of jet fuel bills.

Pan Am and TWA have had to combat the additional handicaps thrust upon them by discriminatory rates for carrying mail and unfair differentials in landing charges at a few airports overseas. They have also had to pay standard interest rates on bank loans to finance the purchase of jumbo jets while many of their foreign-flag competitors ob-

tained loans at much lower rates from the Export-Import Bank. Even though some of these handicaps are in process of mitigation, the squeeze on Pan Am and TWA is still so severe that rationalization of service patterns through a division of worldwide routes represents an indispensable form of economy.

Desperate as is this need, however, it is not desperate enough to justify the extreme pressure currently being put on the CAB to give lightning-like approval to the whole package with detailed examination of the possible adverse effect of snuffing out competition. Congressional supporters of the two airlines are ill-serving their public responsibility by seeking to stampede the federal regulatory agency into over-quick validation of every element in the deal.

The prospects for the commercial viability of both air carriers now seem promising enough to encourage the banks to keep them flying. Those prospects will not be enhanced if the throttling of competition results in unfair advantage to both airlines at the expense of the public, with a further drastic drop in air travel.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Rockefeller Hearings

Nelson Rockefeller was justified in urging that Senate and House committees proceed with all possible speed to hold open hearings at which the questions raised about his nomination to the vice-presidency can be fully explored.

The Senate Rules Committee has agreed to reconvene on Nov. 13, eight days after the congressional elections, to hear Mr. Rockefeller's explanations. In the meantime, dribs and drabs of information about Mr. Rockefeller and the Rockefeller family—much of it distorted—will keep filtering into newspapers, magazines and television programs, feeding the public's legitimate interest in the qualifications of a man appointed to a post that would put

him in direct line of possible succession to the presidency.

If Mr. Rockefeller were proposing a cover-up aimed at closing off public access to the facts about him and his record, his request for speedy hearing would be entitled to no standing. But the vice-president-designate was asking just the opposite—full exposure before the bodies officially charged with the initial duty of assessing his fitness.

It is in the public's interest, as well as his, to move ahead promptly. Chairman Cannon of the Senate Rules Committee reports that the audit of the Rockefeller tax returns will be completed early next week. Once that information is at hand, we see every reason to proceed expeditiously with full public hearings.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### U.S. Aid to Turkey

President Ford's battle with the U.S. Congress over American military aid to Turkey looked to be shaping up for a compromise after the President had successfully applied his second veto within the week. The White House thought it had already got the compromise it wanted by an agreement that the aid would be cut off after Dec. 10 unless Mr. Ford determined that its continuance would encourage further negotiations toward a Cyprus peace settlement. But at the last minute the House accepted an amendment under which the aid would be cut off in any case if Turkey sent more arms or equipment to its forces in Cyprus. It was this which incurred the second presidential veto. Quite rightly so, too. Turkey has 40,000 troops in Cyprus and obviously has to supply them somehow, if only with food and water.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

#### Avoiding Mideast Stagnation

As Jerusalem sees it, Kissinger did not stop off in Riyadh, Algiers and Morocco just to take the heat out of the oil situation, he was also aiming to persuade those Arab states not directly involved in the territorial conflict to adopt a moderate attitude. But in any case, Rabin is approaching a delicate period. Kissinger's deliberate, purpose-oriented optimism has aroused hopes that will have to be fulfilled if the situation in the Middle East is not to stagnate anew. If Israel is successful in limiting negotiations entirely to the Sinai Peninsula, further progress may be expected. But if Sadat were to insist on simultaneous steps on Golan and Jordan, he would embarrass even the most accommodating Israeli minister. Kissinger seems, however, to have reassured Rabin, believing he has convinced the Arabs it would be counter-productive to face the Israelis with the alternative between concessions or a new war.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 19, 1899

LONDON—"The moment has arrived for deciding whether the future of South Africa is to be a growing and increasing Dutch supremacy or a safe and perfectly established supremacy of the English people. . . . With regard to the future there must be no doubt that the sovereign power of England is paramount. There must be no doubt that the white races will be put upon an equal footing." Thus spoke Lord Salisbury at the opening of the House of Lords on Tuesday.

#### Fifty Years Ago

October 19, 1924

NEW YORK—American women are up in arms and very active in the present election campaign. They are making tremendous efforts to bring out not only the votes of women, but the votes of men, too. Two women are running for governor, one in Texas, the other in Montana. As they are contributing to the full in their modern duty as citizens, the country can only benefit.



## A Vote for Not Selling Ford Short

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The guess here is that President Ford has much more support with the American people than he has in the Congress, the press, or the universities. The popular polls may not show it yet, and his policies on the economy and the Nixon pardon do not support it, but there is something about this man that makes people believe in him, even when they disagree with his decisions.

His appearance before members of the House Judiciary Committee to explain why he pardoned former President Nixon helps explain the paradox. He didn't satisfy many members of the committee that his decision, and particularly the timing of his decision, was right, but he satisfied even the members who thought he was wrong that he was honest and telling the truth. This is a big advance in Washington. It has long been argued by political cynics that cunning and devious leaders with good intentions do less damage than honest native men, and it may be true. But after a decade of clever twisters at the top of the American government, Ford is a temporary relief, even if he's wrong.

The House of Commons in London, but a dialogue between the President, the Congress, and through television, with the people.

From Ford's point of view, this historic appearance in the dock of the Congress and before a national television audience was a brilliant political decision, all the more so because it was probably not calculated, but came as a natural response to serious questions from his old colleagues in the House of Representatives.

He didn't have to go to Capitol Hill. The basic issue had been settled. He had pardoned Richard Nixon, and nobody questioned his right to do so. The only questions were whether he had made a deal with Nixon on the pardon, and whether his judgment was right on timing it before Nixon was indicted or convicted.

There was no "deal," he said, and he pardoned Nixon before indictment or conviction because he thought a long Nixon trial would divide and tear up the

country for over a year. He wanted to end the controversy and get on to the questions of the future on wages, prices, trade, balance of payments, and peace. Well, maybe his judgment was wrong, for by pardoning Nixon before indictment or conviction, he didn't end the Watergate controversy but revived it. Nevertheless, he insisted that a struggle in the courts and press would have diverted the country from its serious problems at home and abroad, that, anyway, Nixon had resigned "under shame and disgrace," and that, by agreeing to the pardon, Nixon had conceded his guilt.

### Not Ducking

The way Ford said this, however, was probably the main thing for the Judiciary Committee and the television audience. He was, in his appearance, his manner, and his answers absolutely the opposite of Nixon.

He was not ducking the Congress. He was there in the com-

mittee room. He was not invoking "executive privilege." He was not fighting the Congress. He was courteous and even respectful of his questioners. "That is correct, sir," "Any information is different, but that is a fair question, sir." Did he think the committee should call Gen. Haig and other White House types? That was not for him to say, he said—that was up to the Judiciary Committee.

So you can say Jerry Ford is wrong on prices and wages, and wrong on pardoning Nixon too soon, and silly to spin around the country raising funds for the Republicans at chicken dinners when he is needed back in Washington but he proved in the Nixon pardon hearings that he is not to be underestimated.

He left many unanswered questions, but the committee was with him on the whole, and the television audience, probably more so, caught his integrity, which has been the missing element in Washington for too many years.

## One More River to Cross

By C.L. Sulzberger

TEL AVIV.—The philosopher Heraclitus, who lived north of here on the Asia Minor coast, realized 2,500 years ago that one can never step into the same river twice because the water changes. This is the case with the latest round of American efforts to produce an Arab-Israeli peace settlement.

President Ford intends to follow the same Middle East policy as President Nixon, and Premier Rabin pursues the line laid down by the redoubtable Golda Meir, but the river of time has changed.

Because of economic difficulties, the exorbitating energy crisis and inflation, and because of a decidedly more dove-like public opinion, the United States no longer represents quite the force in these parts that it did a year ago when, in the aftermath of the Yom Kippur war, it seized the diplomatic initiative from a bewildered Russia.

### Arms to Syria

By way of contrast, Moscow has refurbished its regional position in the wake of the Greek-Turkish split on Cyprus and Arab oil pressures on the vulnerable West. Once again it has armed Syria to the teeth and is quietly trying to work its way back into Egyptian good graces.

Moreover, Israel, the dynamic little state whose future is the key to such immense world questions, has changed its assessments and policies more than it per-

haps knows. One year after a bloody war that was inconclusive except in reviving Arab and diminishing Israeli military confidence, this country's mood is different.

There is increased recognition that earlier concepts of security frontiers must be altered. Inflation has warped the economy and raised defense costs just as a new generation of weapons is needed. An "urgent list" of arms desired from the United States can by no means wholly be met by Washington.

### Change in Mood

The Israeli intelligence estimates system is being drastically revised after disastrous errors. So there is more pessimism than in the euphoric period following the 1967 six-day war. The tendency of Israeli citizens to emigrate has grown.

This change in mood is reflected in diplomatic reality even if those involved firmly believe their policies are unaltered. Israel is more aware that even if it can win battles against its neighbors, it cannot cement enduring peace by such victories. Maximalist factions have lost ground. Right now the government is taking a tough stand against quarter movements that want to settle conquered Arab regions which will be yielded in eventual settlements.

Unofficially, there is less talk about the immutable necessity of

retaining Sharm el Sheikh at the tip of Sinai—only of the need to insure iron-clad guarantees that Israeli ships will be able to pass freely in and out of the Gulf of Aqaba. There is more of a tendency toward piecemeal approach to mutual nonbelligerency with the Arabs even before final frontiers are fixed.

The United States remains committed to a secure Israel. However, the definition is less influenced than before by ambitious Israeli interpretations. And the Israelis are increasingly aware of the overriding need to adjust their future to harmonious relations with their Arab neighbors—even if they must pay more for this than previously imagined.

They see a growing gap between the attitude of their own older generation of belligerent pioneers and its children who are less adamant and even less "European" in their outlook.

### Momentum

If Kissinger can maintain the momentum he has sought to revive on his latest diplomatic foray, these changes in mood—on the Arab side as well as the Israeli side—may soon be reflected. After all, the most religious Arab leader, King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, is now talking of Israel as a state that exists and of regaining for the Arabs only East Jerusalem, not the entire city.

That may imply little to Israelis. Yet, it represents a considerable shift in position. And though Israel remains adamant about not ceding an inch of the Holy City, it now quickly discusses getting guaranteed supplies of Sinai oil when that peninsula reverts to Egypt.

The new phase of negotiating may be assumed to be based on the old principles and policies—the accepted tenets of Nixon and Mrs. Meir—and the power relationships that prevailed before the Yom Kippur war and the quadrupled world oil prices. In fact, it isn't. The river of time flows through the same banks but, as that philosopher discerned, the water it contains is different.

HARRY S. DAVIS,  
Eppelheim, West Germany.

### U.S. 'Omissions'

C.L. Sulzberger, "Greece and the U.S. Cyprus Test" (H.T., Oct. 10), seems to have overlooked the tremendous damage done to the confidence in the United States of pro-Americans in France and probably elsewhere after the "omissions" of the U.S. State Department in the Cyprus invasion.

Should the case occur once between Russia and any of the European states, it is an ill-omen to know that the American government will choose which invasion of an ally is worthy of intervention or not.

BARON DE BAULNY,  
Paris.

## Letters

### Goose and Gander

Re "Oil and Food, Goose and Gander" by M.T. Mehdi (H.T., Oct. 8):

Mr. Mehdi's analysis of the actions of the oil producers in fixing exorbitant oil prices and comparing this to a long-standing policy of the United States in dealing with its agricultural production fails to recognize two major points:

1. Agricultural products are perishable commodities and are therefore not used as a political weapon in the same ways as oil.

2. The oil-producing countries have formed a cartel against the consumer nations in order to force them on their knees, whereas the U.S. is but one country in many.

Besides, why knock the United States when there are other countries with the same potential for growing food, such as the Soviet Union and Canada. It appears that the world always needs a whipping boy, and the United States has been singled out to get blamed for everything from ruining the world economy to exploiting the poor. Why doesn't anybody ever mention its innovative technology that has helped millions of people to achieve a better standard of living and its humanitarian efforts in stemming

hunger in underdeveloped countries?

Mr. Mehdi also makes a statement which indicates that he may have some strong influence on the Saudi Arabian leadership: "When the Aramco is finally and fully owned by Saudi Arabia, the price of oil will substantially go down as this greedy middleman disappears and oil flows directly from producers to consumers." I bet our great-grandchildren will still be waiting for lower oil prices, even after full takeover by Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Mehdi regrets that the oil-producing countries have not raised the price of oil 20 or 30 years ago and he evidently feels it is justified to make up for it by increasing the oil price by 400 per cent in just one year. This type of logic must be questioned by every rational human being, Arab or non-Arab.

J.P.V.  
Amsterdam.

### Jackboots

One of George Orwell's pet targets in his long war against gobbledygook in the English language was the term "jackboot," which I note from your article on the 25th anniversary of East Germany, H.T., Oct. 8, is not yet dead. Orwell's point was that "jackboot" is not used to describe an object but to achieve

a propaganda effect, inasmuch as the term is popularly associated with military dictatorship. In short, jackboots are always worn by the bad guys.

Orwell is as right now as he was in his own day. Whether the GDR is a military dictatorship may be subject to question, but the footgear of the GDR soldier is not a jackboot. The jackboot, Merriam Webster says, extends "well above the knee and has a wide, flaring top." The East German boots don't quite reach the knee, and they're innocent of any flare.

HARRY S. DAVIS,  
Eppelheim, West Germany.

## The Election In Britain A Viewpoint

By William Buck

NEW YORK—A few on the British elect all of them morose.

1) It is sometimes very easy to take the long things. I remember as a boy being terribly bored by Winston Churchill's phrase, "The British have no other men will still say, 'This is a hard hour.'" What at age 15, was that any even entertain a doubt British Empire would thousand years. Sure, like the British Empire vented by God to last.

Five years after Churchill's words he was then not bombastically, back at the Nazi gale, festively, to his own people he had not been. His Majesty's first in order to preside over the tion of the British 25 years after that, it Empire was reduced to administrative abstraction had very little to do with.

2) A British philosopher, political theorist, infamously read except by a small overtaken by his brilliant ego evolved the thesis where along the line, in hundred years ago, West nation abandoned its e with freedom; that we t his phrase, "Individualism is a burden of the burden of was too great, and th fore however fitfully i for freedom, in fact, he mit himself to be crush state.

### Open Question

Americans who have questioned their civil freedom is here to st remember that it was ham Lincoln a very o. The Civil War, I Gettysburg, would tes government of the peo people and by the pe soon perish from this er recent American exam around Woodrow Wilson crusade to bring democ peoples of the world. t democracy has been reduced and increas rians agree that Wils pain accelerated the i

3) In England now have spoken very fir have given the sociall ment total power. A n the House of Comm British terms, to Harold Wilson's proble while, make America's trust, nugatory. He nflation rate up near 20. The imbalance of tra be stopped, or else cr go down absolutely. He in the few months h election in which he without a working m this last election, on t

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4) Which brings on thought that there is to be said for anothe democracy than our c ing for the final e forces. It is, of cour hisia, but the in hisia, and human s. The former desires: a promising no correlati. The latter insists that s one never gives awa freedom, which includ dom to a cumulative Democratic socialism's torical vanity is that yu it and eat it too. E find out ahead of U States, and what hay will sober us here. It to have to learn from of another people.

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سكاي لايف

## Ford and Costa Gomes Meet; Azores Future Probable Topic

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (UPI).—President Ford met and conferred for the first time today with Portugal's new President, Vasco da Costa Gomes, to discuss future relations between the two states.

Mr. Ford and Gen. Costa Gomes met in the Oval Office at noon. The Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Foreign Minister Amaro Soares, Mr. Kissinger's aide, were also present.

Gen. Costa Gomes assumed the presidency Sept. 30 in a shift to the left in Portuguese politics. He said the visit to Washington was aimed at charting future relations between the two countries. Portugal is expected to seek a closer relationship with the U.S. after the Azores.

The base formed an important link in the U.S. military chain in the Azores. It was established during World War II, but it is not now being used as a base as it once was.

Mr. Ford and Gen. Costa Gomes sat in wing chairs and posed for photographers in Mr. Ford's office. Seated on an adjacent sofa, Kissinger said, "When is the president [Gen. Costa Gomes] sitting at the United Nations?"

Mr. Kissinger bit his lip and said, "Oh, originally, it was supposed to be next week." Gen. Costa Gomes addressed the General Assembly in New York yesterday.

**Meets with Law**  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—A Portuguese government spokesman announced a draft electoral law that will triple the electorate but will bring in some 500,000 new voters.

The law, which was passed by Congress yesterday, authorized the continuation of military aid to Turkey until Dec. 10 as long as Ankara did not withdraw any U.S.-supplied weapons to Cyprus.

Turkish forces invaded the Mediterranean island on July 20 after a coup ousted Archbishop Makarios as president. The Turkish control about 40 per cent of Cyprus.

"The outcome of the discussions in the United States concerning continuation or not of American military aid to Turkey constitutes the most eloquent recognition of the crime which has been committed against Cyprus," the Cypriot spokesman said.

**Injustice Seen**  
He said Greek Cypriots expected the U.S. government "to exercise all its influence to lift the injustice against Cyprus, which to a great extent was committed through the illegal use of American ammunition."

A government statement said three U.S.-made Turkish planes flew over Cyprus today. Government sources said the overflights constituted violations of the Aug. 20 cease-fire and thus came under provisions of the U.S. aid-to-Turkey bill.

Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots resumed their prisoner exchanges, suspended three weeks ago, as a dispute regarding Greek Cypriot prisoners held in Turkey.

A UN spokesman said today's exchange included 300 Greek Cypriots and 354 Turkish Cypriots. He said the Greek Cypriots had been shipped from prison camps in Turkey.

**Further Exchanges**  
Cypriot President Glafkos Clerides said more POWs would be released tomorrow.

"We hope that all prisoners and detainees will be released within two weeks," Mr. Clerides said. He said between 1,500 and 1,800 Greek Cypriots still were being held in Turkey.

**No Greek Stance**  
ATHENS, Oct. 18 (UPI).—The Greek government avoided taking a position on the Cyprus issue.

Mr. Ford said today that if the United States failed to help resolve the Cyprus dispute, "those in Congress who overrode the congressional leadership must bear the full responsibility for that failure."

**Harvest Duty Offered To Belgian Troops**  
BRUSSELS, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—The Belgian Defense Ministry today volunteered to make troops available to help farmers gather the sugar and potato harvests.

A joint communiqué from the Agriculture and Defense Ministries said farmers and farm workers doing their military service would be granted 10 days' leave to go home and harvest crops.

**Indian Riot Curb**  
KHARTOUM, Sudan, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—A curfew reported to have been imposed in the southern regional capital of Juba for students rioting in protest against a planned 10-mile Sudanese-Egyptian canal designed to divert water evaporating from the Nile.

**World Study Group Is Split In Planning Difficult Future**  
BERLIN, Oct. 18 (NYT).—A club of Rome study which has been making a study of a mid-shattering catastrophe only narrowing the gap between rich and poor lands has been altered by a number of participants at the international group's meeting here.

Some members of the club, a study panel of scientists, economists, and sociologists, criticized the study on a ground that its computerized projections of long-range world developments did not take into account what they regarded the need for social reform and ethical change.

The club's four-day meeting, which had been called to discuss problems of a just development of human society, ended Wednesday.

More than 150 persons from 38 countries took part in the talks, which focused on the study made by the International Center for the Study of the Future, a research center at the University of Hannover, West Germany.

Their project is critical of the hub of Rome's controversial report of 1972, which asserted, on the basis of computer projections, that mankind faced a probable collapse of society within 100 years unless it moved speedily to establish a "global equilibrium."



Francisco Costa Gomes

## Cyprus Calls New U.S. Stand On Turkish Aid 'Constructive'

NICOSIA, Oct. 18 (UPI).—A Cypriot government spokesman today termed as "constructive" the compromise reached between President Ford and Congress on continuing military aid to Turkey.

"The terms laid down in the agreed formula—which may be described as constructive—are clear and leave no room for any doubt," he said.

The compromise measure, passed by Congress yesterday, authorized the continuation of military aid to Turkey until Dec. 10 as long as Ankara did not withdraw any U.S.-supplied weapons to Cyprus.

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**Industry Penalty Ends**  
LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—Parliament today abolished a long-unenforced law giving men three years' imprisonment and one year for adultery.

It also rescinded a law under which adulterers could not marry.

by decree which citizens were to be barred from voting because of their association with anti-democratic organizations before April 25.

The voting age is to be lowered from 21 to 18. Citizens previously barred from voting unless they were scholastically qualified may now vote if they are literate.

Portuguese residing overseas may vote in certain circumstances such as having children who live in Portugal. Voters must register by the end of this year, the draft law said.

The law, yet to be approved by the Council of State, did not say how many members would sit in the constituent assembly.

## Congress Adjourns, Burying Three Disputed Nominations

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP).—Three controversial nominations died today when Congress adjourned until Nov. 18, but President Ford can revive them then.

Of three, among more than 40 returned to the White House because the Senate had not yet acted to confirm or reject them, were:

• Pete Flanigan, a former White House aide and a New York investment banker, to be ambassador to Spain.

• Earl Silbert, the original Watergate prosecutor, to be U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia.

• Gov. Thomas Meskill of Connecticut, to be a judge of the Second U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Mr. Flanigan's nomination was submitted by Mr. Ford, while both Mr. Silbert and Gov. Meskill were nominated by former President Richard Nixon.

The Senate's rules provide that all nominations not acted on at the time it adjourns or recesses for more than 30 days shall be returned to the President and not considered further unless resubmitted.

Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R-Pa., said he expects Mr. Ford to review the three nominations before deciding whether to resubmit them.

The nomination of Mr. Flanigan has generated controversy because of his involvement in the ITT anti-trust case and charges that he helped to arrange for large campaign contributions to get appointments as ambassadors.

Mr. Flanigan, who was an adviser to Mr. Nixon on international economic affairs, has denied any wrongdoing or impropriety in testimony he gave to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. Silbert, nominated by Mr. Nixon in January has run into opposition from Sen. Sam Ervin Jr., D-N.C., who was chairman of the Senate's special Watergate investigating committee. Sen. Ervin has expressed dissatisfaction with the way Mr. Silbert handled the investigation of the break-in at Democratic headquarters here.

Mr. Silbert testified at hearings of the Senate Judiciary Committee that his investigation was hampered by lies and half-truths from the Nixon administration.

**Bonn Acts to Boost Pensions of Elderly**  
BONN, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—The West German government has decided to increase old-age pensions under the compulsory social security system by 1.1 per cent as of July 1, 1975.

Government spokesman Klaus Boelling said the increase, which is subject to parliamentary approval, would benefit about 11 million pensioners. It would cost 9.5 billion deutsche marks (about \$3.6 billion) a year. West German employees pay 9 per cent of their gross wages into the social security fund and employers add an equal amount.

**Israeli Protest At Danish Fair**  
COPENHAGEN, Oct. 18 (AP).—Israeli Ambassador Moshe Leshem today made representations to the Danish Foreign Ministry over alleged anti-Semitic propaganda at the current Soviet trade and industry fair in Copenhagen.

The ambassador showed the ministry a copy of a booklet called "Zionist Falsehoods," edited by the Soviet state-run news agency Novosti and distributed to visitors at the Soviet exhibition. Mr. Leshem said that he asked the Danish government to intervene with the Russians to stop the handouts.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Danish authorities do not control the written material distributed at foreign fairs. However, he described it as "very unusual" that a technical fair should be used as a forum for ideological propaganda.

**Austrian Arrested As Spy for Czechs**  
LINZ, Austria, Oct. 18.—The police have arrested a 25-year-old paper worker and charged him with spying for Czechoslovakia, the Upper Austrian Security Directorate said today.

The suspect was identified as Detlev Eichwaller, who holds both Austrian and Czechoslovak citizenship. A spokesman said Mr. Eichwaller, who was arrested Tuesday, admitted that he supplied information on Czechoslovak refugees living in Austria and on the installations and personnel of Austrian security organs.

**Pipeline Contract**  
It was made known by the German side that a third contract, worth 1.3 billion marks, had been prepared for signature and would be signed soon. It is said to be similar to previous deals providing the Soviet Union with steel pipe in exchange for gas.

Mr. Friedrichs said there were realistic chances for a three-way gas deal involving West Germany, the Soviet Union and Iran. Representatives of the three countries will meet in Essen next month to negotiate.

Also discussed was West German financing of a Soviet nuclear power plant at Kaliningrad.

**German sources said that neither the EEC nor West Germany wanted to change the tariff status accorded the Soviet Union. The Soviet-German commission decided to continue negotiations on the matter.**

**Both Mr. Friedrichs and Mr. Novikov said they were satisfied with the four-day session and spoke of good prospects for long-term cooperation, especially in the area of exploiting Soviet natural resources.**

**There was no firm decision on the question of extending the bilateral trade agreement. Bonn took the position that since the European Economic Community will formulate a common trade policy in 1975, it should not go ahead alone to extend its current agreement with Moscow.**

**Mr. Friedrichs proposed an addition to the Soviet-German Cooperation Agreement of 1973 and said it would suffice to cover Soviet-German trade. The Soviet side, noted that the current trade agreement guarantees Moscow most-favored-nation tariffs. It wants them retained.**

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Peter Flanigan

## Bonn, Moscow Aides Pledge To Promote Joint Projects

MOSCOW, Oct. 18 (AP).—Hans Friedrichs, West German Economics Minister, wound up his stay in the Soviet Union today by meeting Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin.

Earlier, Mr. Friedrichs and Soviet Deputy Premier Vladimir Novikov completed sessions of the Soviet-German Economic Commission and signed a communiqué saying that it was necessary to speed negotiations on several pending joint projects.

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## 6 Algerians on Hunger Strike In Paris for Full Civil Rights

By George Sibera  
PARIS, Oct. 18 (UPI).—Tourists shuffled through the colonnaded church of La Madeleine in the heart of Paris today while, in the crypt below, a group of six Algerians continued their month-long hunger strike, vowing to carry it to the extreme unless France grants them full civil rights.

Lying on camp beds in the low-ceilinged crypt of the neo-classical Catholic church, the six Algerians said that they would leave the crypt alive only if the government guaranteed them full citizenship as a reward for fighting under the French flag during the Algerian war.

The hunger strike served as one more reminder that although 12 years had elapsed since the end of the seven-year Algerian conflict that cost the lives of thousands and forced 1.5 million French settlers to flee from Algeria, the aftermath of the conflict is still in evidence in France and the former colony.

His eyes red with fever, Mohammed Borhane, 33, one of the protesters, said, "I've had enough of being pushed around. I have spent 7 1/2 years in the French Army. They didn't mind that I was 15 years old when they put me in uniform. I don't want to be told by people around here I am not a good Frenchman. Seven and a half years in the 117th Infantry should be enough proof."

Mr. Borhane, who started the hunger strike Sept. 23, said, "We will die here rather than let things go drifting on."

A native of Algiers, Mr. Borhane said that he and other Algerians who sided with the French and are known as Harkis, want a minimum program including compensation for the loss of their property in Algeria, professional training to allow them to earn a better living and French government intervention to force Algeria to allow them to visit their families in Algeria.

The Harkis have full French citizenship, but they claim that they do not enjoy the rights of French citizens when they attempt to return to Algeria to visit their families there. (They say that the Algerian government expels them within hours whenever they arrive there and that the French government has not protected them from the Harkis.)

These measures, as would if mainland-born French citizens were treated in that way.

"I have in Algiers a boy born in 1960 and another one in 1962, just before we were evacuated to France. I haven't seen them since. All my letters go unanswered," Mr. Borhane said.

There were an estimated 230,000 pro-French Algerians, called officially French Moslems, who came to France once Algeria won independence after a conflict that brought down the Fourth French Republic, sparked two French military risings and nearly touched off a civil war in France.

"We live rejected by our adoptive homeland, we live humiliated by our original fatherland," proclaimed handwritten posters on the side wall of the church.

"There are still more than 20,000 French Moslems in camps in southwestern France. The camps were built by the Nazis during World War II for French prisoners. The French, after the Liberation, used them to intern pro-Nazi collaborators. Later the camps housed Algerian rebels. After Algerian independence, the Harkis were put at the disposal of French Moslems," said Mohammed Laradji, 32, who also served for several years in the French Army and acts as a nonstriking spokesman for the protesters.

Although President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing promised Wednesday to take personal care of the problem of French Moslems, the six men in the crypt said that they will not quit short of formal legislative guarantees.

**Pacifying Mozambique**  
LOURENCO MARQUES, Mozambique, Oct. 18 (AP).—Civilians were today ordered to turn in all arms within 30 days, in a transitional government move to head off any uprising before African rule is imposed next June 25.

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# Around the European Galleries

## Ferrara

Margherita Benetti, Museum of Modern Art, Palazzo dei Diamanti, Ferrara, Italy, through Nov. 5.

One of the most individual printmakers in Italy, Margherita Benetti is showing a dazzling group of new etchings and aquatints, along with some older work, in this prestigious setting. Her new work, produced in only three months from very large plates, is always pervaded by an earthbound drama. But it also displays a new seriousness and an even more varied play of imagination. "The Part That Is Still," the title most often used, means the holding of breath, the wonder before unfolding. A happy new invention, a rhomboid shape is used to express this infinite variation. The lozenges travel, hang in space, cluster and swarm, break and fan apart.

These abstractions—just because there is no specific reference—are all the more intense for their mood and poetry. Their complexity is held in balance by Benetti's strength of vision, but also by her mastery of her medium.

## Rome

Rome Benetti, Informations Via, 22 Via Ripetta, Rome, through October.

Rome's new sculptures are bolder and brighter than ever: Symmetrical and simple metal constructions; large orange or yellow painted reliefs crossed by steel bands and ornamented by long rows of screws and bolts; small reliefs made of shreds of tin cans nailed against each

other or on top of each other like collages. All are positive, stark presences, quickly abstracted that seem to mock slick modern art dogma. An iconoclast, Remotto has fashioned such things as useless machinery and useful toys in a droll and wise manner.

Carlo Cogo, Il Segno, 5 Via Capo Le Case, Rome, through October.

This is Cogo's first show here in several years. He still works in minute crystalline images but they have become drier, more regular. Thirty-seven colored drawings, their outlines often literally incised with a razor blade in diamond or other patterns, are like poetic insight translated into geometry. Though there are a few surprises of shape, on ground, the sequences of marks seem like lessons, exercises in installation, dainty and too brittle.

Giusseppe Bartolini, Recent Paintings, Piazza di Spade, 254 Via Ripetta, Rome, through October.

Bartolini shows large fragments of urban views, with a wall, a tapestry of trees and always somewhere the roof of the Pisan baptistry. Or blow-ups of nostalgic photographs of smiling aunts or mothers in the 1930s. His works are at their least heroic and best when there are no figures—when a varied foliage, streetcar wires and fences, cast iron fences and statues of private parks lining the streets of Pisa make an interesting fabric against the speed-blurred foreground.

This show will be seen later in the season at the Pante di Spade gallery in Milan (24 Via Borgognone).

Giorgio Fasan, Trifalco, 22 Via del Vantaggio, Rome, through October.

Fasan is an able technician and his cheery acrylics, close to poster art, are filled with a symbolism that leaves nothing to the imagination.

Gill Goldsmith, Studio S, 59 Via della Penna, Rome, through Nov. 3.

This young Frenchwoman has a good sense of color. Pastel shades, porcelain pinks and blues and grays carry her surreal images. Though she is still a fledgling and her fantasy is too often girlish, she may become more profound.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

## London

Cyril Fradan, Ansdell Gallery, 65 Monmouth St., Upper St. Martin's Lane, London, WC 2, to Oct. 26.

Fradan is an artist of immense talent in the humanist tradition, the occasional abstract, harlequin-colored sculpture notwithstanding. The people in his subtle-toned paintings and drawings are melancholy, withdrawn, and often seem to be awaiting some all-important happening or revelation. Mysterious and otherworldly, they go about their affairs as would gods among mortals, awesome, noble and profoundly moving.

Martin Bloch 1883-1954, Crane Kalman Gallery, 178 Brompton Road, London, SW 2, to Oct. 26.

The Silesian-born artist Martin Bloch studied architecture in Berlin, and aesthetics with the world-famous Wolfelin in Munich before deciding to become a professional painter. Out of his Spain by World War I, his first major exhibition was of expressionist Spanish landscapes with Caspar in Berlin in 1920. Arriving in England in 1934, he was naturalized in 1947. His work will ultimately be seen to be among the most important in future Europe, judging by the 30 paintings in this memorial retrospective, which ranges from 1915 to 1954.

John Milne, Marjorie Parr Gallery, 285 King's Road, London, SW 3, to Oct. 26.

In Milne's earlier work was some affinity, reasonably enough, with the sculpture of Barbara Hepworth, whose assistant he was for more than two years. In the recent sculpture now on show,

however, his voice is uniquely his own. Working in the main tradition of European metal sculpture, he has been much inspired by his travels in Greece, Egypt, Turkey, Persia and Morocco.

John Pelling/Joy Laville, Drian Galleries, 57 Porchester Place, Marble Arch, London, W 2, to Oct. 26.

Pelling, who is priest as well as painter, gives us the best so far in this exhibition of new paintings and drawings. The mood of the exhibition is nocturnal, and with lovers and adolescent girls trembling on the brink of self-knowledge, in a manner of speaking like the girls of Balthus without the sinister undertones. J.C. Laville now lives and works in Mexico. These small pastel drawings are concerned with flowers, the play of light and shade on the Mexican landscape, and cool nudes in blue rooms.

Blair Hughes-Stanton, J.P. Lehmanns Gallery, 23 Grafton St., London, W 1, to Nov. 1. Blair Hughes-Stanton had achieved fame between the two world wars as an engraver in wood whose book illustrations made many a limited edition as "edition de luxe." More than a decade has passed since his last important exhibition in London. This is, then, a welcome mini-retrospective with some early watercolors and drawings also.

Jim Gilbert, Fieldborne Galleries, 63 Queen's Grove, St. John's Wood, London, NW 3, to Nov. 2.

Jim Gilbert is a London East End currently on parole from his third long prison sentence. In jail he has discovered a natural talent amounting to genius for visual expression. In his own words—"no exaggerated poses or intellectual undertones." He simply paints and draws the life that goes on around him. Buses, middle-aged housewives at the street market, factory workers, pubs, a family on its weekend outing, a working-party of convicts—all those situations and people which have been a part of the artist's life. What a pleasure it is to see an honest vision honestly rendered.

Adolfo Wildt 1868-1931, The Piccadilly Gallery, 16A Cork St., London, W 1, to Nov. 2. Wildt was awarded a one-man show at the Venice Biennale of 1922 and is well-known and loved in his native Italy. But work by the symbolist sculptor has never before been seen in England. His

"The Part That Is Still," etching with aquatint by Margherita Benetti, on view at the Museum of Modern Art in Ferrara, Italy.

marble carvings have immense elegance and an overwhelming pathos, an extraordinary combination of qualities. The ink and gold drawings on vellum have the same elegance, but are as richly complex as the sculpture is simple.

Lorne McKean, Sladmore Gallery, 22 Bruton Place, London, W 1, to Nov. 2.

Lorne McKean is equally skilled as an animal and as a portrait sculptor. Two of the best pieces in his present exhibition are connected with the royal family: the unique bronze of Prince Philip on his polo pony Portane, commissioned by the Queen as a 25th wedding anniversary gift to the prince, and a brilliantly lively portrait bust of the late Prince William of Gloucester. Her polo groups are remarkable for their quality, as are her portrayals of certain wild animals.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

## Paris

Peter Tuma, Galerie Karl Finkler, 25 Rue de Tournon, Paris 6, to Nov. 16.

Tuma handles an ascetic theme with an aesthetic craft. His paintings are beautifully painted surfaces that purportedly depict landscapes. Landscape painting seems such an obvious form today that it requires an effort to remember that it appeared at the

Renaissance, a response to the new philosophical concept of the infinity of nature. Tuma's landscapes are the contrary of infinity. They use the inverse perspective of medieval art and of the icon painters (the far side of the table is wider than the near side) and they are merely veiled metal structures or neatly segmented pieces of wood which suggest somehow that infinity has been parcelled and packaged by real-estate speculators. Tuma's purpose is not apparently a broadly philosophical one and his discourse is all the more easy to listen to because there is an austere charm to his art.

Joel Kermarrec, Galerie Mathias Fels, 138 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8, to Nov. 10.

Kermarrec displays a clinically intellectual form of aesthetic eclecticism. His drawings, large sheets with well spaced diagrammatic samplings, are both obscure and eloquent. Collages (anatomical drawings of a horse's hoof, fragments of leather); trochages (magazine photos of sexy nudes); delicately meticulous drawings. The point resides in the juxtaposition of the idealized image (sexy dream-girl), its symbolic dissection and a vestige of skin to attest that the job has been done. The catalogue text, in a ridiculous piece of pseudo-polit-

ical delirium, tries to read a deep political meaning into all this. It seems doubtful that the philosophy of history requires this sort of anal lyricism.

Takis, Espace Pierre Cardin, 3 Avenue Gabriel, Paris 9, to Nov. 30.

Takis works with magnets. This time the magnet draws a steel rod up against a taut steel wire and the resulting tone is amplified. A large number of such pieces, all identical in appearance, produce a random music that is briefly fascinating.

Man Ray, Galerie Alexandre Iolas, 196 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 6, to Nov. 10. Man Ray's inventive powers

stand out most clearly photographic work he doing ever since the This exhibition includes done between 1917 and of which have become dada, or ironic class medium.

Kosta Alex, Galerie J. cher, 53 Rue de Seiz to Oct. 31.

Cardboard cut-out (made with road maps and sculptures) depicting stylized a and their drivers (few few landscapes seen f: local's point of view), low-key, sophisticated thortative design and sense of color.

—MICHAEL

## SHARPS AND FLATS

MUNICH.—Mott the Hoople will be at the Theater in der Bismarckstrasse on Oct. 21 at 8 p.m. and then on to Brussels on Oct. 24 at the Forest National, also at 8 p.m.

The Delta Rhythm Boys, on their Finnish tour, are being held over in Hameenlinna at the Hotel Atlantik through Nov. 2.

Buddy Rich and his orchestra and the Teddy Wilson trio, touring Britain, will be in London

on Oct. 20 at Fatri Croydon; in Ports Oct. 22 at the Gulk in London on Oct. Royal Albert Hall an on Oct. 24 at the N: All performances 7:30 p.m.

"This week's top sin are in the United Homely Love You" Newton-John; and "Sad Sweet Dreamer Sensation."

FRANK VAN

## CHURCH SERVICES

### FRANCE-PARIS

#### AMERICAN CATHEDRAL

Solely Communion 9:30 a.m.  
Nursery & Sunday School 10:30 a.m.  
SUNDAY SERVICE & SERMON: 10:45  
Dean Robert G. Oliver,  
Canon Thomas Wile,  
Norman Froux, Director of Music.  
Episcopate — All warmly welcomed.  
23 Ave. George-V, Paris-8e.

EVANGELICAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 98 Rue des Bons-Enfants, Neuilly-Malesherbes.  
Sun 11 a.m. From Pont Neuf, bus 141 to "Le Godard." Tel: 966-9178.  
Evening Service 8:30 at Hotel Medecin.  
Metro: Porte Maillot. Visitors welcome.

METHODIST CHURCH English-speaking, 4 Rue Rouquie, Paris-8e Sunday 10:30 a.m. & 8 p.m. Rev. John Perry.  
Tel: 966-9178.

ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH 78 Avenue Vauquaire (18e). Tel: 720-20-11. Sun. Masses 9:30 & 10:30 (angl.).

### FRANCE-PARIS

#### AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS

English-Speaking - Inter Denominational.  
Sunday School at 10 a.m.  
Services at 11:30 a.m.  
Boris H. Tuller, D.D., Pastor.  
Metro: Invalides or Alma-Marceau.  
Bus: No. 63.  
85 Quai d'Orsay, Paris-7e.

### GERMANY-MUNICH

The English-Language Baptist Church Holstr. 9, has Bible study at 11:45 a.m. and worship at 10:45 a.m. Tel: 906334.  
Dr. Curtis Vaughn, Pastor.

### GERMANY-FRANKFURT

St. Mary's R.C. Parish Church & Rectory in Oberursel. An der Heide 23, English Masses in Oberursel: Sat. 7:15 p.m., Sun. 9 & 11 a.m., English Mass in Frankfurt, Liebfrauen Kirche near Hauptwache 1:15 p.m. Priest Fr. Ernest Beck. Phone: 66177-42547.

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If this is you, we need you for our small publishing company with advertising agency subsidiary. For a responsible position.

If you feel you are qualified, please write to:  
Box 582, IRT, 6 Frankfurt/M., Gr. Eschenheimer Str. 48, Germany.

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If you are a European or have worked in Europe, have had P&L responsibility and have a proven record of success in the direction and motivation of field sales managers, you meet the basic requirements for a special career opportunity with a leading company in its industry. Position requires an excellent command of English, and French and/or German is also desirable.

The successful candidate will report to the Manager of European Marketing, earn a starting salary in the mid-thirties and enjoy excellent benefits including a generous retirement plan.

Send curriculum vitae in confidence to:

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It's logical to expect a company to recruit a "national" in the local country. That's why many of the advertisements published in the International Herald Tribune have also been published in the Daily Telegraph, Le Monde, Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Corriere Della Sera, etc.

Many international companies cannot afford to overlook the rest of Europe when they need the right person. They normally want this new executive yesterday. That's why the job offer is published in the International Herald Tribune as well.

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### COMMERCIAL DIRECTOR EUROPE \$25-30,000

We are a major American and European equipment manufacturer for the printing and corrugated box industries.

This new position is directly responsive to our rapid growth and centralization of European production and servicing facilities located near Geneva, Switzerland.

The candidate selected will have a successful record of achievement in multinational sales related to the fields we serve. He will be 30-40 years old, have a technical background and fluency in English + French or German. After training in the U.S., he will be assigned to our headquarters offices, but must be willing to travel extensively.

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40/47 Rue de la Couture, 94333 Rungis, France

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- International Sales.
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You must possess a minimum of three years sales experience within an international sales organization and have a strong technical background. Degree desirable. English fluency essential, as well as French or German. Knowledge of European business practices as affected by national tax and import duties essential.

Forward resume, including salary expectations, in the strictest confidence to:

### CENTRONICS

International Corp.  
412 Avenue de Tervuren,  
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Tel.: 62/762.35.73-3.

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last 15 years in Germany. Fluent English (mother-tongue) and German in addition to some Russian, Spanish and French. Willing to travel anywhere and/or work odd hours—independently, if required. Excellent health, driver's license, university degree. Available now or first of year. Hotel/restaurant and airline/flying experience. Probably most valuable asset: learn damn quickly!

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passed 3 years in Frankfurt with company employing over 350 people 30 million D.M. sales volume to commercial, military and industrial markets. Experience in R-D, manufacturing, sales and marketing of sophisticated electronic, electro-mechanical, hydromechanical and heat-transfer equipment seeking opportunity in international business in Geneva (no work permit problem) or any other city with international school (training: engineering, UOL, business grad. School. Languages: German, French, Italian. Age 43, married, 3 children, U.S. citizen. Call: Germany 6971/4600 or write: Box 586, I.R.T., 6 Frankfurt/M., Gr. Eschenheimer Str. 48, Germany.

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Cessna Aircraft Company's European Marketing Center has excellent career positions available now for qualified people in the following major areas.

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Successful applicants should have the ability to develop and present training and merchandising programs. Capital goods sales experience, university education and multilingual abilities are preferred. Position is for Manager of Sales Training and Merchandising for Europe and North Africa. All positions require willingness to travel and relocate. Fluency in English is an absolute requirement. If you feel you qualify for any of these positions and want to make a good career move, send your curriculum vitae and salary history immediately. Do not telephone, please.

The Cessna Aircraft Company,  
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Porte Bus No. 2,  
Zaventem, Belgium.  
Attn: Mr. Ken Brin.

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Office manager, American citizen, due to complete on December, with own return transportation, available for interesting assignment, temporary, short term project permanent employment. 25 years with major U.S. comp. Latin America, Europe and Middle East. Fluent Pro Spanish, German, fair Portuguese. For resume ph Write: P.O. Box 173, Port Said, Egypt.



[illegible]

صبرنا من الاجل

## Unit Sets Terms Raising Oil Funds

LS, Oct. 18 (AP-DJ).—The unit sets terms for raising oil funds, the commission proposal specifies.

West Germany's Finance Minister, Hans Apel, announced Wednesday that his cabinet decided to guarantee up to 44.4 per cent of a community bond.

While the Bonn government said its condition for adopting the fund-raising mechanism is that a ceiling should be placed for 1976 at \$3 billion, the commission proposal did not suggest any restriction on the size of loans.

But commission officials noted that within the mechanism it is clearly stated that a community bond can be floated only by unanimous decision of the ESC's ministerial council.

Germans Can Veto

"If the Germans don't want to raise more than \$3 billion in a year, they can veto any fund raising beyond that amount," a commission spokesman said.

Under the commission proposal, the fund-raising mechanism is that a ceiling should be placed for 1976 at \$3 billion, the commission proposal did not suggest any restriction on the size of loans.

any of the member could opt out of the scheme if its situation is such that it is not justified assuming. However, in such a community reserves the financial of the member state

### Panel Finds After Two-Year Study

## el Saving Is the Only Solution for U.S.

Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (WP).

Foundation's project

policy would up two

udy by concluding that

radium can solve Amer-

shortages.

million study strongly

at the United States

to cut in half the

use of energy.

he tried the do-nothing

for too many years,"

seman, the project

ector, said yesterday

conference. "The

came to put into effect

of steps that might

called rationing."

he steps Mr. Freeman

was gasoline rationing,

said should be adopted

to reduce the level of

and curb the U.S.

payments deficit. The

ties will pay out more

billion this year on

ay we delay rationing,"

man said, "is one more

rationing eventually

with us."

gman also urged that

ad States adopt new

of fuel economy for

said that auto makers

compelled to build

985 that get 30 miles

of gasoline, and 25

million by the year 2000.

7 study group estimat-

20-mile-per-gallon cars

the nation more than

barrels of oil every

ject said that car mil-

be improved without

ing car size. It noted

mile-a-gallon car (versus

car today) could be

streamlining body de-

sign drag, using radial

stake rolling resistance,

engine efficiency and

ns lighter by substitut-

unds of aluminum for

is of steel.

improvements may in-

price a new car buyer

as much as \$450," the

udy said. "But the fuel

aid more than com-

for the extra invest-

placed a curb on gasoline

consumption at the top of its list

of priorities to conserve energy,

mostly because gasoline use con-

stitutes as much as one-fifth of

U.S. energy use. The report said

the United States should limit

energy consumption's growth to

2 per cent a year, down from an

average increase of 4.5 per cent

a year for the last eight years.

Until 1985

"The slowdown from present

growth rates," the report said,

"would mean that from now

until 1985 the nation could meet

energy demand without resorting

to developments that threaten

grave environmental damage. It

would not be necessary to embark

on large-scale development of

Western coal and shale, nor

would massive new commitments

to nuclear power, increased oil

imports or offshore oil develop-

ment in undisturbed areas be

required" before 1985.

Besides asking curbs on gaso-

line consumption, the project

made three other recommendations.

One is to encourage more

efficient heating and cooling of

buildings, by setting higher gov-

ernment standards for buildings'

insulation and heating and cool-

ing systems.

Another is to increase govern-

ment research into ways of con-

serving energy, long neglected.

The project said the government

should also stress conservation

in all its purchases—thrifter cars,

tighter buildings and recycled

materials.

Finally, the study suggested

that electricity rates be calculat-

ed entirely differently from the

way they are now. Instead of

rate reductions for big energy

users, the project said they

should be charged at an increas-

ed rate.

Oil Firms Opposed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP).

The report was attacked im-

mediately by the oil industry.

The American Petroleum In-

stitute said reliance on energy con-

servation would be a reckless

gamble. The president of Mobil

Oil Corp. called it "a formula

### Second Ethylene Plant Set for U.K.

Continental Oil Co. (Conoco), of the United States, and two major British enterprises are planning to build a large ethylene plant in Britain that will use gas feedstock from the North Sea. The British enterprises are the National Coal Board and British Steel Corp., both state-owned. The ethylene plant is expected to have a capacity of 450,000 to 500,000 metric tons a year and is planned to be located at Teesside, a major petrochemical center on the east coast of England. On April 30, BP Chemicals International Ltd., a unit of British Petroleum Co., and Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. announced plans to build a 500,000-metric-ton-a-year ethylene plant at Teesside. The BP-ICI plant is scheduled for completion by mid-1977.

### American Brands Eyes Callaher Bid

A spokesman for American Brands says the company is contemplating an offer for the shares of Callaher Ltd. which it does not already own. Discussions are in progress between directors of both firms which may or may not lead to an offer being made by American Brands for all the 14,578,003 ordinary shares of Callaher not already owned by American Brands and all the 4,700,000 preference shares, the spokesman says.

### Increase Triggers General Wage Rise

## U.K. Retail Prices Gain 1.1% in Month

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP-DJ).

The rise in British retail prices

accelerated sharply in September,

rising 1.1 per cent from a month

earlier and matching the record

17.1-per-cent, year-to-year gain

first set in July. The monthly

rise in August had been only 0.1

per cent due to government eco-

nomic measures.

The rise in the retail price index

to 111.0 in September from 109.8

in August triggered another cost-

-of-living increase of 40 pence a

week for more than 10 million

British workers.

So far this year there have been

eight "threshold" pay rises be-

cause of Britain's spiralling in-

flation.

The rise in September was the

largest monthly gain since May.

The Department of Employment

said last month's increase was

due to higher prices for clothing,

eggs and many other goods and

services.

In August the retail price index

gain of 0.1 per cent was the

smallest in three years, but this

was mainly due to the govern-

ment's decision to lower the

value-added tax to 8 from 10 per

cent and grant additional relief

on real estate taxes. The seasonal

drop in most food prices curbed

the rise in prices that month.

The government has said it is

making progress in slowing the

rate of inflation. The retail price

index has risen 9.3 points since

being at 101.7 at the end of

February, when Prime Minister

Harold Wilson's party won the

first national election of this

year. The annual rate of in-  
flation since Labor came to power  
is about 14.3 per cent.

Despite the sharp rise in prices,

workers' average earnings have

apparently kept slightly ahead of

inflation. Up to Aug. 31, the

latest period for which statistics

are available, average earnings

of workers were up 17.7 per cent

from a year earlier.

The threshold pay agreement

has only one more month to go

and it is expected that the retail

price index for this month, to be

announced in November, will

trigger at least one more 40-

pence-a-week payment.

IBM gained 4 1/4 to 184 1/4

after trading as high as 185 3/4.

Prior to the market opening, the

company denied rumors from Eu-

rope that an Arab consortium

was negotiating to buy IBM.

Clark Oil sank 2 1/8 to 9 1/8.

The company reported a third-

quarter loss of \$4.4 million against

profit of \$9.2 million a year ear-

lier.

Marley tacked on 1 3/4 to 19.

The company said that problems

resulting from shortages of ma-

terials were beginning to show

improvement.

Tri-South Mortgage Investors

fell 1 to 5 1/4. The company

reported that third-quarter net

fell to 5 cents a share from 78

cents a year earlier and suspend-

ed dividend payments until 1975.

The American Stock Exchange

index closed up 0.07 to 69.06.

The most active issue was Terra

Chemicals, closing at 15 1/4, up

1/3 on volume of 119,500 shares.

Bond prices held up well de-

spite the heaviest corporate cal-

endar for several years and the

announcement that the Treasury

will come to the market for an

extra \$2.5 billion cash.

The week's major new issues,

which included \$250 million of

Exxon Pipeline Co. debentures and

a total of \$300 million of Pacific

Telephone Co. intermediate notes,

all sold well, despite the plethora

of top-quality issues available.

The fact that maturities ranged

from seven to 30 years, giving

investors an extremely wide spec-

trum from which to choose, con-

tributed to the good response,

dealers said.

Treasury bills bounded ahead

and the 12-month bill which was

auctioned on Wednesday finished

the week with a yield fall of

around 30 basis points.

The three and six-month bills,

which were auctioned last Friday,

also moved ahead sharply, drop-

## Bank Rate Cut Boosts N.Y. Stocks

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (UPI).

Prices posted a small gain on the

New York Stock Exchange today

as the bank prime rate continued

to decline.

The Dow Jones industrial aver-

age advanced 3.44 points to 654.88.

About twice as many issues ad-

vanced as declined.

Volume totaled 16.66 million

shares compared with 14.47 mil-

lion yesterday.

Brokers attributed the gain in

part to a prime rate cut to 11 1/4

per cent from 11 1/2 per cent by

First National City Bank which

was quickly followed by several

other banks.

Chemical Bank cut its prime

rates also to 11 1/4 per cent,

while Morgan Guaranty Trust

announced a half-point drop

from 11 3/4 to 11 1/4 per cent.

Continental Illinois Bank &

Trust Co., Crocker National Bank

and Philadelphia National Bank

all posted 11 1/2-per-cent prime

rates from 11 3/4 per cent.

Analysts viewed the latest

round of reductions as a response

to a continued decline this week

in short-term money rates

which the banks use as the basis

to determine their prime rates.

U.S. industries was one of the

most active NYSE issues, sliding

3/4 to 3 1/2. The company re-

ported that third-quarter net fell

to 8 cents a share from 46 cents

a year earlier and it cut the quar-

terly dividend to 5 cents from 18

cents.

IBM gained 4 1/4 to 184 1/4

after trading as high as 185 3/4.

## Toronto Stocks

High	Low	Last	Change
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4

## Closing prices on Oct. 18, 1974

High	Low	Last	Change
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4

## Eurocurrency

High	Low	Last	Change
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4

## Interest Rates

High	Low	Last	Change
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4

## European Markets

High	Low	Last	Change
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4

## New York Stock Exchange Trading

High	Low	Last	Change
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4

## Eurocurrency

High	Low	Last	Change
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4

## Interest Rates

High	Low	Last	Change
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4

## European Markets

High	Low	Last	Change
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4

## Montreal Stocks

High	Low	Last	Change
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4

## European Gold Markets

High	Low	Last	Change
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4

## Eurocurrency

High	Low	Last	Change
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4

## Interest Rates

High	Low	Last	Change
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4

## European Markets

High	Low	Last	Change
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4

## Eurocurrency

High	Low	Last	Change
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4

## Interest Rates

High	Low	Last	Change
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4

## European Markets

High	Low	Last	Change
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4

## BOUGHT, SOLD, QUOTED, AND RESEARCHED...

Low-visibility over-the-counter stocks (October 11 levels)

Agro Ltd. 0.80 to 0.79  
Cobalt Ltd. 0.80 to 0.79  
Cobalt Ltd. 0.80 to 0.79  
Cobalt Ltd. 0.80 to 0.79  
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## Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP)	Closing prices on Oct. 18, 1974	High	Low	Last	Change
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	+1/4

## Market Summary

High	Low	Last	Change
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4

## New York Stock Exchange

High	Low	Last	Change
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4
3000 Alcan	10.10	10.10	+1/4

## U.S. Commodity Prices

High	Low	Last</
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هكذا من الاصل

-1974- Stocks and Bonds										-1974- Stocks and Bonds										-1974- Stocks and Bonds															
1974	Stocks	Bonds	Div	In	S	P/E	50s.	High	Low	Last	Chg	1974	Stocks	Bonds	Div	In	S	P/E	50s.	High	Low	Last	Chg	1974	Stocks	Bonds	Div	In	S	P/E	50s.	High	Low	Last	Chg
214	1 1/4	Sealair	Co				3	13	14	14	14	71	3 1/2	Su Burg	Mt				2	4	4	4	4	152	19	Unghd	Int				9	18	15	14 1/2	15
1	1	Sealair	Co				3	13	14	14	14	72	3 1/2	Su Burg	Mt				2	4	4	4	4	153	20	Unghd	Int				9	18	15	14 1/2	15
775	3 1/4	Sealair	Co				3	13	14	14	14	73	3 1/2	Su Burg	Mt				2	4	4	4	4	154	21	Unghd	Int				9	18	15	14 1/2	15
775	3 1/4	Sealair	Co				3	13	14	14	14	74	3 1/2	Su Burg	Mt				2	4	4	4	4	155	22	Unghd	Int				9	18	15	14 1/2	15
775	3 1/4	Sealair	Co				3	13	14	14	14	75	3 1/2	Su Burg	Mt				2	4	4	4	4	156	23	Unghd	Int				9	18	15	14 1/2	15
775	3 1/4	Sealair	Co				3	13	14	14	14	76	3 1/2	Su Burg	Mt				2	4	4	4	4	157	24	Unghd	Int				9	18	15	14 1/2	15
775	3 1/4	Sealair	Co				3	13	14	14	14	77	3 1/2	Su Burg	Mt				2	4	4	4	4	158	25	Unghd	Int				9	18	15	14 1/2	15
775	3 1/4	Sealair	Co				3	13	14	14	14	78	3 1/2	Su Burg	Mt				2	4	4	4	4	159	26	Unghd	Int				9	18	15	14 1/2	15
775	3 1/4	Sealair	Co				3	13	14	14	14	79	3 1/2	Su Burg	Mt				2	4	4	4	4	160	27	Unghd	Int				9	18	15	14 1/2	15
775	3 1/4	Sealair	Co				3	13	14	14	14	80	3 1/2	Su Burg	Mt				2	4	4	4	4	161	28	Unghd	Int				9	18	15	14 1/2	15
775	3 1/4	Sealair	Co				3	13	14	14	14	81	3 1/2	Su Burg	Mt				2	4	4	4	4	162	29	Unghd	Int				9	18	15	14 1/2	15
775	3 1/4	Sealair	Co				3	13	14	14	14	82	3 1/2	Su Burg	Mt				2	4	4	4	4	163	30	Unghd	Int				9	18	15	14 1/2	15
775	3 1/4	Sealair	Co				3	13	14	14	14	83	3 1/2	Su Burg	Mt				2	4	4	4	4	164	31	Unghd	Int				9	18	15	14 1/2	15
775	3 1/4	Sealair	Co				3	13	14	14	14	84	3 1/2	Su Burg	Mt				2	4	4	4	4	165	32	Unghd	Int				9	18	15	14 1/2	15
775	3 1/4	Sealair	Co				3	13	14	14	14	85	3 1/2	Su Burg	Mt				2	4	4	4	4	166	33	Unghd	Int				9	18	15	14 1/2	15
775	3 1/4	Sealair	Co				3	13	14	14	14	86	3 1/2	Su Burg	Mt				2	4	4	4	4	167	34	Unghd	Int				9				

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

Edited by  
WILL WENG

LINGUAL LAPSES—By Bert Rosenfield

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17 Treacher feature	44 Proverbial talk-balls	66 Noire Dame name	89 Chakko's Uncle	106 Tennis pro
18 Look and talk in	45 A word for word	67 A word for short	90 Of a belief	107 Cobie meter
19 Godden of faction	46 Prob- of "Billie"	68 Overriding, for	91 Quail	108 Fifties
20 Diplomat	47 Work of "Billie"	69 Coast	92 Alt sign	109 Eccle's attorney
21 Howard	48 Wink easily	70 American and closings	93 Alt sign	110 Dill's partner
22 Christian	49 Greek brittle	71 American and closings	94 American and closings	111 American and closings
23 Salvation of a	50 Noire Dame name	72 White House	95 American and closings	112 American and closings
24 Tackle on a	51 White House	73 White House	96 American and closings	113 American and closings
25 Cardinal cap	52 Lacking judgment	74 Lacking judgment	97 American and closings	114 American and closings
26 Asian river	53 Lacking judgment	75 Lacking judgment	98 American and closings	115 American and closings
27 They say, in base 1 <sup>st</sup>	54 Lacking judgment	76 Lacking judgment	99 American and closings	116 American and closings
28 Lacking judgment	55 Lacking judgment	77 Lacking judgment	100 American and closings	117 American and closings
29 Lacking judgment	56 Lacking judgment	78 Lacking judgment	101 American and closings	118 American and closings
30 Lacking judgment	57 Lacking judgment	79 Lacking judgment	102 American and closings	119 American and closings
31 Lacking judgment	58 Lacking judgment	80 Lacking judgment	103 American and closings	120 American and closings
32 Lacking judgment	59 Lacking judgment	81 Lacking judgment	104 American and closings	121 American and closings
33 Lacking judgment	60 Lacking judgment	82 Lacking judgment	105 American and closings	122 American and closings
34 Lacking judgment	61 Lacking judgment	83 Lacking judgment	106 American and closings	123 American and closings
35 Lacking judgment	62 Lacking judgment	84 Lacking judgment	107 American and closings	124 American and closings
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37 Lacking judgment	64 Lacking judgment	86 Lacking judgment	109 American and closings	126 American and closings
38 Lacking judgment	65 Lacking judgment	87 Lacking judgment	110 American and closings	127 American and closings
39 Lacking judgment	66 Lacking judgment	88 Lacking judgment	111 American and closings	128 American and closings
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42 Lacking judgment	69 Lacking judgment	91 Lacking judgment	114 American and closings	131 American and closings
43 Lacking judgment	70 Lacking judgment	92 Lacking judgment	115 American and closings	132 American and closings
44 Lacking judgment	71 Lacking judgment	93 Lacking judgment	116 American and closings	133 American and closings
45 Lacking judgment	72 Lacking judgment	94 Lacking judgment	117 American and closings	134 American and closings
46 Lacking judgment	73 Lacking judgment	95 Lacking judgment	118 American and closings	135 American and closings
47 Lacking judgment	74 Lacking judgment	96 Lacking judgment	119 American and closings	136 American and closings
48 Lacking judgment	75 Lacking judgment	97 Lacking judgment	120 American and closings	137 American and closings
49 Lacking judgment	76 Lacking judgment	98 Lacking judgment	121 American and closings	138 American and closings
50 Lacking judgment	77 Lacking judgment	99 Lacking judgment	122 American and closings	139 American and closings
51 Lacking judgment	78 Lacking judgment	100 Lacking judgment	123 American and closings	140 American and closings
52 Lacking judgment	79 Lacking judgment	101 Lacking judgment	124 American and closings	141 American and closings
53 Lacking judgment	80 Lacking judgment	102 Lacking judgment	125 American and closings	142 American and closings
54 Lacking judgment	81 Lacking judgment	103 Lacking judgment	126 American and closings	143 American and closings
55 Lacking judgment	82 Lacking judgment	104 Lacking judgment	127 American and closings	144 American and closings
56 Lacking judgment	83 Lacking judgment	105 Lacking judgment	128 American and closings	145 American and closings
57 Lacking judgment	84 Lacking judgment	106 Lacking judgment	129 American and closings	146 American and closings
58 Lacking judgment	85 Lacking judgment	107 Lacking judgment	130 American and closings	147 American and closings
59 Lacking judgment	86 Lacking judgment	108 Lacking judgment	131 American and closings	148 American and closings
60 Lacking judgment	87 Lacking judgment	109 Lacking judgment	132 American and closings	149 American and closings
61 Lacking judgment	88 Lacking judgment	110 Lacking judgment	133 American and closings	150 American and closings
62 Lacking judgment	89 Lacking judgment	111 Lacking judgment	134 American and closings	151 American and closings
63 Lacking judgment	90 Lacking judgment	112 Lacking judgment	135 American and closings	152 American and closings
64 Lacking judgment	91 Lacking judgment	113 Lacking judgment	136 American and closings	153 American and closings
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67 Lacking judgment	94 Lacking judgment	116 Lacking judgment	139 American and closings	156 American and closings
68 Lacking judgment	95 Lacking judgment	117 Lacking judgment	140 American and closings	157 American and closings
69 Lacking judgment	96 Lacking judgment	118 Lacking judgment	141 American and closings	158 American and closings
70 Lacking judgment	97 Lacking judgment	119 Lacking judgment	142 American and closings	159 American and closings
71 Lacking judgment	98 Lacking judgment	120 Lacking judgment	143 American and closings	160 American and closings
72 Lacking judgment	99 Lacking judgment	121 Lacking judgment	144 American and closings	161 American and closings
73 Lacking judgment	100 Lacking judgment	122 Lacking judgment	145 American and closings	162 American and closings
74 Lacking judgment	101 Lacking judgment	123 Lacking judgment	146 American and closings	163 American and closings
75 Lacking judgment	102 Lacking judgment	124 Lacking judgment	147 American and closings	164 American and closings
76 Lacking judgment	103 Lacking judgment	125 Lacking judgment	148 American and closings	165 American and closings
77 Lacking judgment	104 Lacking judgment	126 Lacking judgment	149 American and closings	166 American and closings
78 Lacking judgment	105 Lacking judgment	127 Lacking judgment	150 American and closings	167 American and closings
79 Lacking judgment	106 Lacking judgment	128 Lacking judgment	151 American and closings	168 American and closings
80 Lacking judgment	107 Lacking judgment	129 Lacking judgment	152 American and closings	169 American and closings
81 Lacking judgment	108 Lacking judgment	130 Lacking judgment	153 American and closings	170 American and closings
82 Lacking judgment	109 Lacking judgment	131 Lacking judgment	154 American and closings	171 American and closings
83 Lacking judgment	110 Lacking judgment	132 Lacking judgment	155 American and closings	

## BOOKS

G F			G F		
MAGARYE	15	50 Fair	MADEIRA	16	57 Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	19	50 Cloudy	MOLAN	15	57 Fair
ANKARA	14	75 Cloudy	MONTECARLO	17	Cloudy
ANTWERP	19	50 Cloudy	MOSCOW	8	46 Showers
BAGDAD	32	50 Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45 Overcast
BELGRADE	14	57 Fair	NEW YORK	10	50 Fair
BELLEVILLE	19	50 Cloudy	NEWCASTLE	17	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	10	50 Cloudy	OSLO	5	41 Rain
CAIRO	19	50 Cloudy	PARIS	9	48 Overcast
CHANGHAI	24	50 Cloudy	PRAGUE	9	62 Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	8	46 Cloudy	ROME	17	63 Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	16	50 Cloudy	SOEVA	14	57 Overcast
DUBLIN	19	50 Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	17	Overcast
EDINBURGH	10	30 Rain	TEHRAN	22	72 Fair
FLORENCE	16	61 Cloudy	TEL AVIV	24	52 Fair
GLASGOW	17	57 Fog	TUNIS	16	50 Cloudy
GUNSWY	18	39 Cloudy	VIENNA	17	57 Fog
Helsinki	20	41 Cloudy	VIENNA	10	58 Cloudy
ISTANBUL	5	48 Cloudy	WARSAW	9	46 Cloudy
JAKARTA	24	50 Cloudy	WILMINGTON	17	Cloudy
MAS PALMAS	29	61 Cloudy	ZURICH	10	58 Cloudy
MILAN	18	56 Cloudy			
LONDON	19	61 Cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	19	61 Cloudy			

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada and 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

## THE 158-POUND MARRIAGE

*By John Irving. Random House. 245 pp. \$5.95.*

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

JOHN IRVING's title suggests that marriage is a middle-weight attempt to solve heavy-weight problems, a shaky structure for controlling the uncontrollable, a strategy for lulling the ego into habits and security in the hope that it will forget its Faustian hunger. "The 157" depicts that institution as precarious balancing, and immobilizing, of the urge for novelty that, according to Freud, is an inherent instability in our makeup. Our children, one of the book's characters says, are the "adventurous, explorative, and curious warriors" of the future. Through them, we can still "live dangerously." Wives or husbands, he adds, are almost "rational" choices.

Not every husband or wife would be satisfied with these equations, and the two couples who make up the main characters of "The 158-Pound Marriage" are not. To the naked eye, they seem to be doing all right. Each couple is very close and sexually compatible. They are not bored. They enjoy their work and their children. But their never-resting minds—they are all what we call "complicated" people—cannot resist the thought "If only I were a man!" or "If only I were a woman!" Any being alive. A permanent settlement—no matter how vital or dynamic—seems to be a kind of death for them.

Severin Winter and his wife, Edith, enter into a "swapping" exchange with the unnamed narrator and his wife, Uch, because "things were not equal between them" and they groped towards an adjustment in obedience to the new demand for equality. Severin had unintentionally fallen into a clandestine affair, and his wife had discovered it. As a result, both felt that he "owed" her something. And, since clandestine affairs were, by definition, unequal or unfair, they decided to work off their emotional disequilibrium in a fully-shared foursome. So much for rationality.

One day, Severin finds a pair of the other husband's undershorts mixed among his in his drawer. A former wrestler, he seizes them and stretches the waistband as far as he can, as if to ask: How elastic is marriage? Already, he has begun to resent the intrusion of the other man. In a richly ambiguous gesture, the narrator's wife goes even further: she sits the crotchets of all her husband's underpants.

Her gesture implies that the bottom, the basis, the fit, the utility, have all gone out of their marriage. True, they have experienced a wild and thrilling rebirth of sexual desire—but, say as money once was, sex is now seen as the root of all evil. Both couples virtually forget their children for example. And then, like money, sex also becomes a symbol of power and greed. Is one partner getting more satisfaction than the other? Are they giving up too much control of themselves in the scramble for sensation? Is it

## PEANUTS

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**BUZ SAWYER**

**RIP**  
**KIRBY**

U.

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<b>B</b>	

2

**P E A N U T S**

SOMETIMES I THINK ALL THE TEACHERS ARE AGAINST ME!

**B. C.**

WHAT HAVE YOU GOT FOR A HEADACHE?

PETER'S DRUG STORE

I'VE GOT THIS LITTLE PAIN RIGHT HERE...

PETER'S DRUG STORE

AND HERE... AND HERE... AND HERE...

THOSE SCHOOL BOARD TYPES USED TO BUG ME, TOO, BUT NOT ANY MORE...

THEY KNOW THAT IF THEY COME NEAR ME, I'LL PUT A BRICK ON THEIR HEAD!

**B L O N D I E**

DAGWOOD, I'M NOT ANGRY ABOUT THIS, BUT IN THE FUTURE...

BUT, MR. DITHERS, I CAN SEE YOU ARE MAD.

NO, DAGWOOD, I'M NOT MAD.

YES, YOU ARE, MR. DITHERS, I CAN TELL.

I TELL YOU I'M NOT MAD!

LOOK! WOULD I BE SMILING LIKE THIS IF I WERE MAD?

**B E E T L E**

BLAST THIS TYPEWRITER!

I HATE TO MAKE MISTAKES!

THAT'S THE FIFTH MISTAKE TODAY!!

SIXTH

HE MAKES BUMPER STICKERS

**W I Z A R D**

SUPPORT MULDOON

WHO'S MULDOON?

THE HIRE PURCHASE PEOPLE ARE COMIN' TO TAKE THE FURNITURE AWAY TOMORROW! WHAT ARE WE GOIN' TO DO?

THAT'S YOUR DEPARTMENT, PET—

WE MADE A PACT, REMEMBER?

WHEN WE GOT WED WE AGREED THAT SHE'D TAKE CARE OF THE LITTLE WORRIES AND I'D TAKE CARE OF THE BIG ONES

SO FAR THERE 'ASNT BEEN ANY BIG ONES. WE'LL, NOT WHAT YOU COULD CALL BIG ONES

**A N D Y**

THAT'S YOUR DEPARTMENT, PET—

WE MADE A PACT, REMEMBER?

WHEN WE GOT WED WE AGREED THAT SHE'D TAKE CARE OF THE LITTLE WORRIES AND I'D TAKE CARE OF THE BIG ONES

SO FAR THERE 'ASNT BEEN ANY BIG ONES. WE'LL, NOT WHAT YOU COULD CALL BIG ONES

**B U Z**

PULL!

JOE, CHARLIE, ANSWER ME. WHAT IS GOING ON?

PUTTING RESIN ON YOUR SHOES, PAPA. YOU'RE ABOUT TO BREAK YOUR PROMISE.

NOW, MAMA, AAMA! IT'S FOR YOU AND THE BOYS

JUST THINK WHAT WE COULD DO WITH \$20,000!

CATAPULT READY TO FIRE!

**R I P**

THANK YOU, YOUR HONOR!

ALWAYS WATCH YOUR HAT IN A RESTAURANT, MR. KIRBY. I DO!

SORRY ABOUT ALL THE TROUBLE, BUT YOU CAN UNDERSTAND HOW I FELT, MR. KIRBY.

CERTAINLY, MIKE. YOU ONLY DID YOUR DUTY...

THE CON' IS AN INTERESTED SPECTATOR.

A LITTLE MORE OF THIS AND NOBODY WILL HIRE HIM TO GUARD AN ASHCAN.

**JUMBLE**—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LANUN

DEFAM

LUGGEJ

VISTEN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble: BUXOM TRIPE MULSH JACKET

Answers: They belonged to that theater crowd — THE EXTRAS

**DENNIS THE MENACE**

IT'S NO FUN PLAYIN' HIDE-AN-SEEK WITH MR. WILSON. HE DON'T EVEN TRY TO FIND ME!

141150



## Art Buckwald

## Biting the Bullet

WASHINGTON—When President Ford said we all have to bite the bullet on the economy, I immediately went down to my local sporting goods store. "I would like a bullet, please," I said to the clerk. "You mean a box of bullets," he corrected me. "No, just one would be enough." He looked at me suspiciously. "What kind of bullet do you want?" "I don't know. Are there different kinds?" "Of course. What kind of gun do you have?" he asked. "I don't have a gun," I said. "Then what do you want a bullet for?" "I want to bite it," I admitted sheepishly. The clerk backed away from me, trying to reach a buzzer which I assumed turned on some kind of alarm. "Don't get frightened," I said. "You see, Jerry Ford, in his economic message, said that every one of us has to bite the bullet or we'll never lick it." "The bullet?" he asked. "No, inflation, dummy," I said. "And he didn't say what caliber of bullet he wanted Americans to bite?" "Not that I know of," I replied. "Does it make a difference?" "It would make a difference if it were a different size, shape, and weight, but it might be comfortable for you might not necessarily be comfortable for your grocer. Here, try this 22 bullet."



Buckwald

"How does that feel?" he asked. "Not too bad. How does it look?" "You have the shell casing sticking out. Did the President indicate what part of the bullet he wanted you to bite?" "Come to think of it, he didn't," I said. "The least Mr. Ford could have done is tell us which end of the bullet we should get our teeth into." "Maybe he thought everyone in the United States had bitten a bullet before," the clerk suggested. "He shouldn't take those things for granted," I said. "Listen, my teeth are starting to hurt. You don't have another kind, do you?" "We have a soft-nosed lead .38 dum-dum, but they're illegal to shoot."

## There's Still Hope for World's Rarest Birds

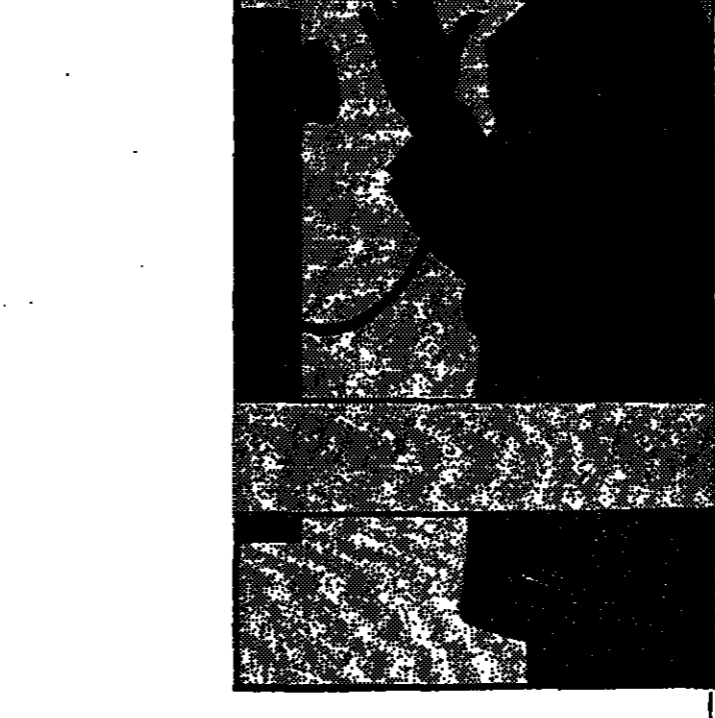
MORGES, Switzerland, Oct. 18 (UPI)—A pair of Mauritius kestrels, the rarest birds in the world, have laid three fertile eggs in captivity, the World Wildlife Fund said yesterday. Only six of the birds are known to exist, according to WWF. An attempt to save the Mauritius kestrel began last year when a pair were captured. The female later died but was replaced by the one which has now laid the eggs.

Mary Blume  
French Pursuing  
The Right Number

PARIS (UPI)—There is always a terrific amount of art news in Paris in the autumn, and this year offers the bonus of the big impressionist show So heated is the pace, in fact, that the National Archives have thoughtfully prepared an exhibit on Louis-Philippe, a French king noted for his pear-shaped, general dressings and habit of carrying an umbrella—that should be as soothing as six Valiums to the fevered art lover.

This preface is really by way of an excuse for not writing earlier about a show that has just closed, but which drew such crowds that it seems worth mentioning even after the fact. It was an outdoor show on the Left Bank, held in an area roughly situated between the Rodin Museum and Calder's UNESCO stable, and it was devoted to telephone booths. Telephone booths, 17 of them, from eight countries! And, despite the icy cold and rain, the crowds were dense.

There were people opening booth doors, testing dialing mechanisms, discussing form and color, and carefully noting their opinions on ballots provided by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, which sponsored the show. The prime quality sought for a telephone booth is acoustics, which is why, in a ministry bulletin explains, "It must suit the environment, its transparency must give a sense of lightness, its windows must be easy to clean and offer visibility to discourage malcontents." "What I seek in a telephone booth," said a man in a parka who was making very careful notes, "is a sense of isolation." His favorite was No. 10, a French model 2.19 meters tall with the stark word TELEPHONE written across its top and a price tag of 1,350 francs. But, he said, "I like the look of the booth and pretended to dial. It looked like a swell booth, all right."



Tastes differ. A lot of art lovers liked a yellow German booth that had an ashtray, but one woman noted you could get squeezed in the door. A capacious Swiss model which could easily have held a cow, milkmaid and milking stool, was judged spartan because it had no shelf for packages. There were many arguments over whether Sweden's or Britain's doors worked best, and no one much liked the models that exposed the user's ankles to the winds.

Visitors' ballots were of course secret, but some urgent investigative reporting in the ministry's office on the exhibition site revealed that Belgium, Germany and France were ahead. The ministry's office also had some fine art work on its walls—things that light up when pressed, and graphs about telephone booths, tastefully mounted against a picture of the Eiffel Tower. There were also many brochures, including one that showed a man in silhouette gestulating furiously toward the multiplicity of a public telephone. Perhaps that wasn't the artist's intention, but that's what one most often sees French telephone users doing.

The reason for an exhibition of public telephone booths is of course quite simple. It's so for a telephone booth in France to get a phone of one's own. Only 28 per cent of French homes have telephones and the average waiting time, once one has applied for one, is over a year. Real estate agents have been known to gull prospective buyers by putting dummy phones in flats and an employee of this paper had her telephone switched away to put, she is sure, in the new Maine Montparnasse office complex. According to an angry consumer group, l'Association Française des Utilisateurs de Téléphones, the government is not doing enough to speed up the process. A million French people were waiting for telephones last year. Further, it costs almost four times as much to make a local

## PEOPLE: 'Sex Symbol' Label Gets to Raquel Welch

Film star Raquel Welch was so upset when asked if her image as a sex symbol would interfere with her role as chairman of the 1975 American Cancer Crusade that she walked out of the news conference called in New York to announce her appointment. "I think that was very rude of you," she said the reporter who asked the question and then walked out of the room. She returned five minutes later and said, "Excuse me, I'm sorry I had to leave to regain my composure."



Raquel Welch ... walked out.

Henry Wynnberg, actress Elizabeth Taylor's boyfriend, was arraigned Friday on five counts of grand theft for allegedly altering odometers on cars he sold, Wynnberg, 40, a used-car dealer in Huntington Park, Calif., is accused of having turned back odometers on five cars to make it seem that they had been driven fewer miles.

Speaking of Elizabeth Taylor: she got a phone call from her ex-husband, Richard Burton, Friday, telling her about his plans to marry Princess Elizabeth of Yugoslavia, "she's fine," the actor said. Miss Taylor, "We're old friends." Burton when asked what Miss Taylor would think of the news, Princess Elizabeth had said, "I hope she will be pleased. I hope she will love her very much. I hope she won't mind." She has known Miss Taylor and Burton for 15 years. Later in the day, Burton and Princess Elizabeth left London for Geneva in his private plane. They will stay in Switzerland "until I start work again," Burton said.

Martha Mitchell was awarded \$1,000 a week in temporary alimony this week by a New York judge—\$2,000 a week less than she had asked for. Out of this sum, she must pay the maintenance cost on her Fifth Avenue co-operative, an apartment compared by a lawyer for her estranged husband, former Attorney General John Mitchell, to the Taj Mahal. State Supreme Court Justice Manuel Gomez pointed out that Mitchell will be giving his wife approximately 40 per cent of his net taxable income. Mrs. Mitchell's lawyers had asked for \$35,000 in fees, but Gomez

called the figure "completely divorced from reality" and cut it to \$5,000. Duke Ladovics Melis d'Enri, 68, and his wife, Blanche, 62, were back at their villa near Milan Thursday after touring Europe for four months with a self-styled "Christ on earth." They were found in Geneva Tuesday, the first time they had been seen since June 22 when they joined the sect of former Roman Catholic priest, Blaise Ferraro. An Italian judge has issued an arrest warrant for Ferraro, accused by the duke's family of talking the duke into financing the sect.

Herbert Kalmbach, former personal attorney to Richard Nixon, has lost a bid in California Supreme Court to have his interim suspension from law practice lifted. The court not only rejected his plea but denied him a hearing on whether moral turpitude was involved in his conviction on a charge of promising a European ambassadorship in return for a \$100,000 political contribution. The court asked the California State Bar Association to recommend what discipline should be imposed for the ambassadorship incident. Kalmbach, 52, of Newport Beach, Calif., pleaded guilty Feb. 25 in U.S. District Court in Washington and began serving a six to 18-month federal prison term July 1.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

**AMERICA CALLING**  
MESSAGES, OCT. 18  
REAGAN LITTONS  
GREGG MICHELE  
THOMAS  
MESSAGES, OCT. 18  
CURTIS REAGAN  
DUFFY REAGAN  
DUFFY REAGAN  
The above are coded messages from the above mentioned individuals. For more information, contact: American Callers, 1000 Lakeside, N.Y. 10040.

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